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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

U.S.
Travel
Data
Center



November, 1981

Volume 10, Number 11

NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY

1981 TRAVEL VOLUME CONTINUES TO REBOUND

The volume of travel continues to rebound to the more normal levels of earlier years according to the 1981 National Travel Survey Second Quarter Report released this week by the U.S. Travel Data Center.

Overall, person-trips were up 30 percent over the second quarter of 1980. (A person-trip is recorded each time any one person goes on a trip 100 miles or more away from home.)

After a similar increase in travel volume during the first quarter of 1981, the survey results continue to underscore the optimism exhibited by the travel industry at the beginning of the year.

According to the National Travel Survey, a monthly telephone survey of over 1,000 American adults, almost all types of travel showed marked increases over the depressed levels recorded in the second quarter of last year. Vacation travel increased 45 percent, followed by pleasure and weekend travel. Business and convention travel posted the least increase, 5 percent.

The South was the favorite destination region, while New England drew the least visitors. The number of Americans traveling outside the U.S. increased 13 percent over the second quarter of 1980, the survey reported.

Several trends in the travel behavior of Americans emerged from the report. First, travel by auto, truck or recreational vehicle continued to increase while air travel declined.

Second, travelers continued to take trips which were shorter in duration to destinations closer to home when compared to last year's second quarter.

Third, because more Americans were traveling, hotel and motel patronage also increased.

The 1981 National Travel Survey Second Quarter Report, including 134 pages of tables, analysis, and comparisons with 1980, is available for \$50.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. # #

DATA CENTER CONDUCTS SPECIAL RESEARCH

Companies needing special travel research have found the monthly National Travel Survey to be an economical alternative to fielding an individual study.

By adding proprietary questions to the survey, a Data Center client can receive specific information on any travel/recreation-related topic. The client pays for the additional questions and receives cross tabulations by other trip and traveler information collected through the survey.

In addition to adding questions for a major hotel chain, a rental car company, an amusement park, and a major luggage manufacturer the Data Center has worked with the Boeing Company to investigate the fear of flying.

Topics studied through the survey include planned and actual visits to national park service areas, as well as an investigation of actual and potential travel to Canada sponsored by the Canadian Government Office of Tourism.

The Data Center has also produced special tabulations of the National Travel Survey data base for clients including Better Homes and Gardens and individual states.

For further information on proprietary questions or special tabulations, contact Suzanne D. Cook, manager of survey research, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, phone 202/293-1040.

#

TRAVEL PRICE INFLATION DROPS SHARPLY IN SEPTEMBER

The cost of travel in the U.S., as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI) increased 0.3 percent in September, down from the 0.9 percent rise registered in August.

For comparison, the Consumer Price Index rose 1.0 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in September, up slightly from the 0.8 percent increase in August.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation, and other goods and services purchased by Americans while away from home in this country, stood at 327.0 in September (1967=100).

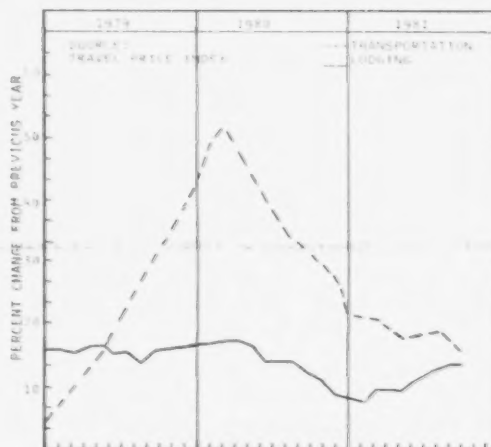
The cost of intercity bus fares and incidental purchases posted increases of 1.1 percent for the month, to lead all other TPI components. The cost of entertainment services followed with an increase of 1.0 percent from August.

Gasoline prices fell for the sixth consecutive month, declining 0.1 percent in September. Airline fares increased 0.3 percent from August.

The TPI has increased 12.1 percent since September 1980, the smallest annual

increase in the TPI in two and one-half years. The CPI has increased 11.0 percent during the same period.

The TPI is based upon U.S. Department of Labor consumer price data and is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center. # #



TRANSPORTATION AND LODGING
PRICE INFLATION NEARLY EQUAL

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, September, 1981

TPI COMPONENT	Monthly Percent Change	Annual Percent Change
	August, 1981 to September, 1981	September, 1980 to September, 1981
Transportation	0.1%	14.6%
Airline Fares	0.3	20.0
Intercity Bus Fares	1.1	15.3
Intercity Train Fares	0.1	19.4
Taxicab Fares	0.2	8.2
Gasoline	-0.1	10.2
Lodging	0.2	13.7
Food Away From Home	0.4	8.6
Entertainment Services	1.0	6.2
Incidentals	1.1	6.0
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.3	12.1
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	1.0%	11.0%

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for \$35 per year, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, \$40 per year, payable in U.S. funds only.

Application to mail at 2nd Class postage rates pending at Washington, D.C. Postmaster: Send address changes to U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

TRAVEL IN AUGUST SURPASSES 1980 LEVELS

Travel in August surpassed year-earlier levels despite air controller's strike, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's National Travel Survey conducted early in September.

U.S. travelers took two percent more person-trips in August than during the same month of last year, but air person-trips declined 10.4 percent. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person goes on a trip 100 miles or more away from home.)

Intentions to take vacation trips remain substantially higher than last year. Thirty-seven percent of U.S. adults surveyed said they were planning a vacation trip during the succeeding six months, up from 31 percent in September 1980. A shift toward greater usage of personal motor vehicles for intended vacation travel, and away from air transportation, was also indicated.

August trips were considerably shorter than last year at this time, particularly among vacation travelers who reduced their trip distances from an average of 1,000 round-trip miles in August 1980 to 880 miles this year. The average duration of these trips, however, remained unchanged from the 5.6 nights recorded last year.

The new vacation travel intentions series, recently added to the National Travel Survey, further reveals that respon-

dents plan to be away from home an average of 7.3 nights. Nearly one-third of these travelers said they will travel more than 1,000 round-trip miles and 30 percent plan to visit destinations in The South.

The Data Center's National Travel Survey comprises telephone interviews with more than 1,000 U.S. adults each month projectable to the national population. The complete monthly results are available by subscription only; selected data are published quarterly by the Data Center. # #

BRIEFS

Last month the July figure for rail passenger traffic was unavailable at press time. The number of Amtrak passenger-miles in July was 521.3 million.

#

The 1982 Travel Outlook Forum will be held on December 10, 1981, at the Hyatt Regency of Washington, D.C. Contact Ida Simmons, manager of communications, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20036. Phone 202/293-1040.

Due to limited space, no complimentary forum registrations for reporters will be accepted after November 18. # #

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	August, 1981 visits ¹ (thousands)	Change from July, 1981 (percent)	Change from August, 1980 (percent)	1981/80 Year to date change (percent)
New England	2,380.0	15.6%	31.1	2.0%
Eastern Gateway	2,480.9	-16.3	-34.5	-23.9
G. Washington Country	10,911.2	-6.2	21.1	18.1
The South	9,587.7	-13.5	-1.7	2.2
Great Lakes Country	1,042.5	5.0	-.9	-1.1
Mountain West	5,696.7	-5.2	10.9	12.2
Frontier West	2,682.0	.8	3.3	9.0
Far West	4,777.5	15.0	11.1	9.2
The Islands	386.4	-18.5	28.1	8.8
TOTAL	39,944.9	-4.9%	-7.2%	6.9%

Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service.

States comprising the Travel Industry Association of America (TIA) travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS

	August, 1981	% change from July, 1981 ¹	% change from August, 1980	Year-to-date % change 1981/1980
Establishment receipts or retail sales¹				
Amusement and recreation services	\$2,593 million	0.9	10.4	12.9
Car rental/leasing without drivers	444 million	1.6	7.5	6.9
Eating and drinking places	7,733 million	-0.8	8.4	10.7
Hotels, motels and other lodging places	2,269 million	0.3	10.6	9.9
Gasoline service stations	8,526 million	-0.2	6.6	11.1
Commercial lodging demand²				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate ³	73.6 percent	0.4	-1.8	-2.5
Real demand for commercial lodging ⁴	798.6 million	-1.2	-1.4	1.2
Airline passenger traffic⁴				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	15.8 billion	-1.2	-11.7	-8.5
International revenue passenger-miles	5.8 billion	3.6	-4.8	-3.7
Bus Passenger Traffic				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highway traffic volume⁶				
Main rural road vehicle-miles	52.8 billion	0.6	3.8	3.8
Rail passenger traffic⁷				
Amtrak passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Price Index⁸				
Travel Price Index	326.1	0.9	13.4	13.7
U.S. resident travel⁹				
Total person-trips	138.9 million	4.8	2.1	18.7
Vacation person-trips	102.8 million	6.5	4.7	20.9
Public use of National Parks¹⁰				
Visits	39,945,100	-12.3	-2.9	7.5
Overnight stays	3,325,900	1.5	-1.6	1.8
Foreign arrivals in U.S.¹¹				
From overseas	1,189,866	9.4	2.1	4.2
From Canada	1,559,349	1.3	-12.4	-4.0
U.S. citizen departures¹¹				
To overseas	756,910	-11.7	-8.6	-4.4
To Canada	2,348,470	3.3	-0.4	2.2
Domestic demand for motor gasoline¹²				
Barrels per day	6,915 thousand	2.1	4.0	-1.1

¹Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. ²Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. ³Preliminary; seasonally unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1967. Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. ⁴Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. ⁵All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. ⁶Source: Federal Highway Administration. ⁷Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). ⁸Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. ⁹Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. ¹⁰Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. ¹¹Source: U.S. Travel Service and Nettelton Travel Research Center. ¹²Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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November, 1981

TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

U.S.
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December, 1981

Volume 10, Number 12

TRAVEL INDUSTRY LEADS IN 12 STATES

The travel and tourism industry in 12 states provided more jobs than any other industry, according to a study released today by the U.S. Travel Data Center.

In its third annual set of estimates of travel spending and its impact on state economies, the Data Center found the travel industry was the most important source of jobs in Nevada, Vermont, Hawaii and Wyoming, where more than ten percent of all payroll employment was attributable to travel and tourism.

Travel and tourism was also the number one employer in Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Maine, New Hampshire, New Mexico, and Utah.

The report, entitled The Impact of Travel on State Economies, 1979, indicates that U.S. travelers spent \$19.1 billion in California during 1979, more than any other state. The least amount was spent in Rhode Island: less than \$330 million.

The report includes tables showing traveler spending in each state for public transportation, automobile transportation, food, lodging, entertainment and recreation, and incidental purchases. Also shown are state-by-state estimates of business receipts,

LODGING, AIR FARE AND GASOLINE COSTS DECLINE IN OCTOBER

The cost of travel in the U.S., as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI) registered no monthly change in October following a 0.3 percent increase in September.

For comparison, the Consumer Price Index rose 0.2 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in October, down sharply (Continued on page 2 column 1)

employment, payroll income, and federal, state, and local tax revenue generated by this spending by travelers away from home.

Copies of the 60-page report, The Impact of Travel on State Economies, 1979, are available from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036, for \$30.00 each prepaid. # #

1981: LACKLUSTER YEAR FOR THE TRAVEL INDUSTRY

Nineteen eighty-one is winding up to be a mediocre year for the travel industry. According to a report presented at the 1982 Travel Outlook Forum on December 10, the year turned out generally to be better than 1980, but worse than 1979.

Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director of the U.S. Travel Data Center, noted that industry receipts rose somewhat more than 11 percent in 1981, virtually all attributable to inflation. Removing the impact of price increases, travel industry receipts rose a scant one percent for the year.

"An uninspiring economy, three years of double-digit inflation, and irritations like the air traffic controllers' strike dampened travel industry growth in 1981," Dr. Frechtling told the forum. "The travel industry needs the growth economy with moderate inflation that characterized 1978, the last banner year for U.S. travel and tourism."

The "1981 Travel Industry Year End Report" will be printed in the proceedings of the 1982 Travel Outlook Forum, available in early January, 1982. To obtain a copy, send \$55.00 (prepaid only) to the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. # #

LODGING, AIR FARE AND GASOLINE COSTS DECLINE IN OCTOBER (CONTINUED)

from the 1.0 percent increase registered in September.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans while traveling away from home in this country, stood at 327.0 in October (1967=100).

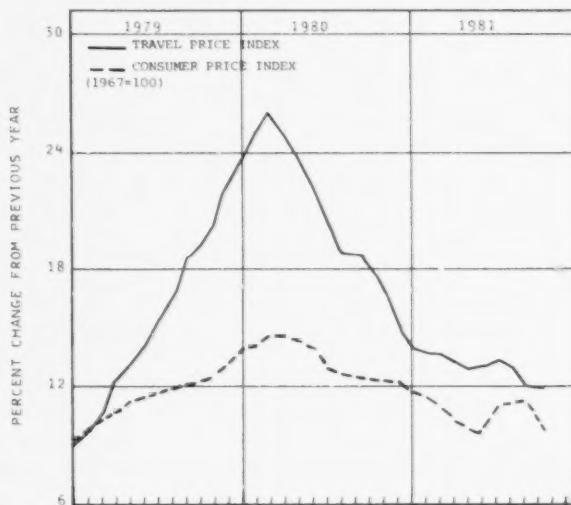
Intercity railroad fares posted the largest increase for the month with a 3.3 percent rise, followed by intercity bus fares, up 2.8 percent from September.

Three TPI components actually declined in the month of October. The cost of lodging while out of town showed the biggest decrease, 0.6 percent, followed by gasoline prices with a 0.3 percent decline. Airline fares fell 0.1 percent, the first decrease in this component since December 1978.

The TPI increased 11.9 percent since October 1980, while the CPI rose 10.2 percent during the same period. Intercity rail fares led all other TPI components with a 23.2 percent increase for the year. Airline fares and intercity bus fares increased 18.1 percent and 17.6 percent,

respectively. The cost of incidental purchases showed the smallest increase for the year with only a 5.7 percent increase.

The TPI is based upon U.S. Department of Labor consumer price data and is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center. # #



TRAVEL AND CONSUMER PRICE INFLATION DECLINE

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, October, 1981

TPI COMPONENT	Monthly Percent Change	Annual Percent Change
	September, 1981 to October, 1981	October, 1980 to October, 1981
Transportation	-0.1	14.1
Airline Fares	-0.1	18.1
Intercity Bus Fares	2.8	17.6
Intercity Train Fares	3.3	23.2
Taxicab Fares	0.2	8.0
Gasoline	-0.3	10.6
Lodging	-0.6	13.4
Food Away From Home	0.5	8.5
Entertainment Services	1.0	6.7
Incidentals	0.4	5.7
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.0	11.9
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.2	10.2

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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TRAVEL DECLINES MODERATELY IN SEPTEMBER

Travel in September dropped moderately from year-earlier levels, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's National Travel Survey conducted in early October. This represents the first decline in travel since the beginning of 1981.

U.S. travelers took 11 percent fewer person-trips in September than during the same month of last year. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person goes on a trip 100 miles or more away from home.)

Air and business travel posted much larger declines, while vacation travel volume was virtually unchanged from last September.

Continuing a trend established earlier in 1981, September trips were substantially shorter than last year at this time, as travelers reduced their trip distances from an average of 920 round-trip miles in September 1980 to 720 miles this year. The average duration of these trips, however, increased slightly.

Even while reducing the number of their trips, Americans continue to plan more vacation trips than last year. Thirty-six percent of U.S. adults surveyed said they plan to take a vacation trip in the succeeding six months, up 5 percent from October, 1980. A shift toward greater use of personal motor vehicles.

The new vacation travel intentions questions recently added to the National Travel Survey further reveal that respondents plan to be away from home an average of 7.7 nights. One-third of these travelers intend to travel more than 1,000 round-trip miles and 31 percent plan to visit a destination in The South.

The Data Center's National Travel Survey comprises telephone interviews with more than 1,000 U.S. adults each month, projectable to the national population. The complete monthly results are available by subscription only; selected data are published quarterly by the Data Center. # #

BRIEFS

The 1982 Outlook for Travel and Tourism: Proceedings of the 1982 Travel Outlook Forum, complete with tables and charts, will be available in January 1982. To order, send \$55.00 (prepaid only) per copy to the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

#

Last month, the figure for bus passenger traffic was not available at presstime. The number of intercity bus passenger miles in August was 3.0 billion.

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VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	September, 1981 visits ¹ (thousands)	Change from August, 1981 (percent)	Change from September, 1981 (percent)	1981/80 Year to date change (percent)
New England	1,560.6	-34.4%	16.9%	4.0%
Eastern Gateway	1,105.3	-53.3	-18.8	-23.4
G. Washington Country	9,184.7	-14.0	18.5	17.7
The South	7,880.1	-17.8	7.2	2.8
Great Lakes Country	563.8	-45.4	28.2	1.1
Mountain West	2,946.5	-43.2	17.6	12.9
Frontier West	1,804.1	-32.7	4.1	8.5
Far West	5,199.4	-45.4	12.6	10.2
The Islands	278.9	-28.1	32.7	10.1
TOTAL	30,523.4	-28.7%	10.9%	7.3%

Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service.

States comprising the Travel Industry Association of America (TIA) travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS

	September, 1981	% change from August, 1981	% change from September, 1980	Year-to-date % change 1981/1980
<u>Establishment receipts or retail sales</u> ¹				
Amusement and recreation services . . .	\$2,650 million	2.1	8.4	12.4
Car rental/leasing without drivers . . .	427 million	-3.8	7.8	7.0
Eating and drinking	8,020 million	2.9	10.2	10.7
Hotels, motels and other lodging places . .	2,408 million	5.4	16.3	10.7
Gasoline service stations	8,649 million	2.0	8.2	10.7
<u>Commercial lodging demand</u>				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate ²	67.7 percent	-8.0	-0.7	-2.4
Real demand for commercial lodging . . .	\$703.0 million	-12.5	3.4	1.5
<u>Airline passenger traffic</u>				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	12.8 billion	-19.4	-3.2	-8.0
International revenue passenger-miles . .	4.5 billion	-21.4	-0.9	-3.4
<u>Bus passenger traffic</u> ⁵				
Inter-city bus passenger-miles	2.25 billion	-24.7	0.0	-2.2
<u>Highway traffic volume</u> ⁶				
Main rural road vehicle-miles	46.2 billion	-12.3	5.8	4.0
<u>Rail passenger traffic</u> ⁷				
Amtrak passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Travel Price Index</u> ⁸				
Travel Price Index	327.0	.3	12.1	13.5
<u>U.S. resident travel</u> ⁹				
Total person-trips	94.5 million	-32.0	-10.9	14.6
Vacation person-trips	60.7 million	-41.0	0.0	18.2
<u>Public use of National Parks</u> ¹⁰				
Visits	30,523,700	-23.6	9.7	9.3
Overnight stays	2,191,200	-34.6	26.8	6.1
<u>Foreign arrivals in U.S.</u> ¹¹				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	877,008	-43.8	-4.5	-4.0
<u>U.S. citizen departures</u> ¹¹				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	1,180,511	-49.7	13.6	3.5
<u>Domestic demand for motor gasoline</u> ¹³				
Barrels per day	6,519 thousand	-5.7	0.1	-0.9

¹Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. ²Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. ³Preliminary; seasonally unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1967. Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. ⁴Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. ⁵All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. ⁶Source: Federal Highway Administration. ⁷Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). ⁸Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. ⁹Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. ¹⁰Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. ¹¹Source: U.S. Travel Service and Nettelton Travel Research Center. ¹²Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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December, 1981

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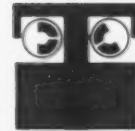
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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

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January, 1982

Volume 11, Number 1

NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY

THIRD QUARTER TRAVEL POSTS SLIGHT GAIN

After six months of substantial growth in 1981, travel by Americans increased only slightly during the third quarter, according to the 1981 National Travel Survey Third Quarter Report just released by the U.S. Travel Data Center.

Overall, person-trips were up less than one percent over the third quarter of 1980. (A person-trip is recorded each time any one person goes on a trip 100 miles or more away from home.)

According to the National Travel Survey, a monthly telephone survey of over 1,000 American adults, travel to visit friends and relatives increased the most. The volume of business and convention travel, however, declined moderately.

Americans continued to take trips which were shorter in duration and to destinations closer to home when compared with the same 1980 period. The average third quarter 1981 trip covered 820 round-trip miles and lasted 4.9 nights away from home.

Trips taken by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle posted a small increase, while air trips were off 19 percent, not

surprising in the wake of the air traffic controllers' strike in the first week of August.

The South was the number one destination region among travelers this quarter, while New England and the Mountain West received the fewest visitors. Travel outside the U.S. was unchanged from last year.

The 1981 National Travel Survey Third Quarter Report, including over 130 pages of tables, analysis, and comparisons with 1980, is being sent free to Data Center members and is available for \$50.00 from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. # #

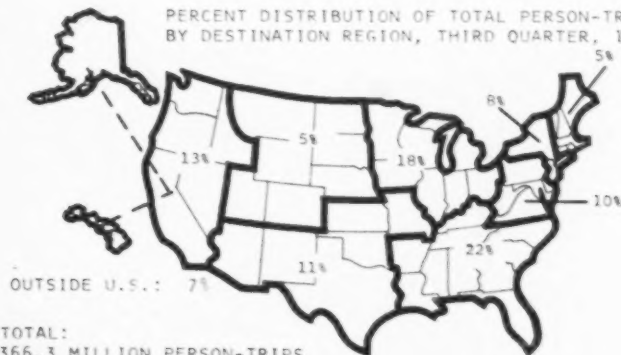
1981-82 BIG PICTURE RELEASED

The 26th edition of The Big Picture, by Somerset R. Waters, has just been released. The 140-page report provides charts, tables and narrative on worldwide tourism developments in 1980 and early 1981, with several projections to 1990. Trends in the U.S., Canada, and other regions of the world are highlighted, along with sectors of the travel industry, including travel agents, hotels, foodservice and transportation.

Among the findings are that international arrivals are growing considerably faster than the world economy, and that German residents spend more for international travel than those of any other country. Information developed by the Data Center is widely quoted in the report.

Copies of this unique study of recent travel and tourism trends throughout the world is available for \$38.00 plus \$4.00 mailing charge (\$6.00 internationally) from ASTA Travel News, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022. # #

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL PERSON-TRIPS
BY DESTINATION REGION, THIRD QUARTER, 1981



TOTAL:
366.3 MILLION PERSON-TRIPS

Falling gasoline and lodging prices caused the first decline in the cost of travel since October 1974.

As measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index, the cost of travel dropped 0.2 percent in November.

For comparison, the Consumer Price Index rose 0.3 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in November, up slightly from the 0.2 percent increase registered in October.

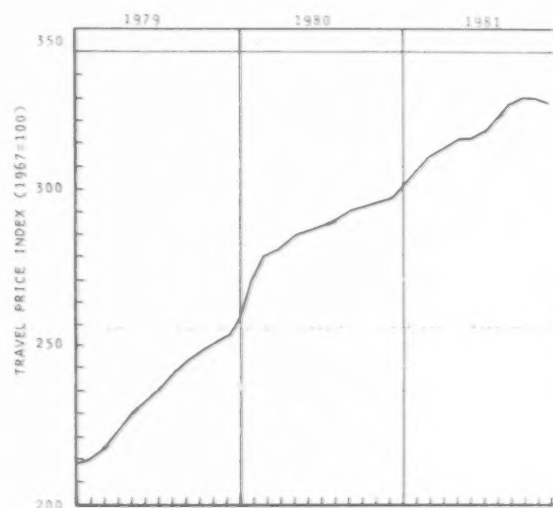
The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans while traveling away from home in this country, stood at 326.4 in November (1967=100).

The cost of lodging while out of town declined 1.7 percent for the month, and the cost of gasoline fell 0.1 percent in November, declining for the eighth consecutive month.

Intercity railroad fares rose 1.3 percent, the largest increase among TPI components. Taxicab and airline fares each rose 0.7 percent, following rail fares.

The TPI has increased 11.1 percent since November 1980, while the CPI rose 9.6

percent during the same period. Intercity rail fares increased 24.9 percent to lead all TPI components. Intercity bus fares posted the next largest increase, 17.6 percent, followed by airline fares which increased 16.4 percent. # #



TRAVEL PRICES DROP IN NOVEMBER

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, November, 1981

TPI COMPONENT	Monthly Percent Change	Annual Percent Change
	October, 1981 to November, 1981	November, 1980 to November, 1981
Transportation	0.3	13.4
Airline Fares	0.7	16.4
Intercity Bus Fares	0.2	17.6
Intercity Train Fares	1.3	24.9
Taxicab Fares	0.7	8.2
Gasoline	-0.1	10.5
Lodging	-1.7	12.1
Food Away From Home	0.3	8.0
Entertainment Services	0.6	7.4
Incidentals	0.3	5.6
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	-0.2	11.1
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.3	9.6

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for \$35 per year, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, \$40 per year, payable in U.S. funds only.

Application to mail at 2nd Class postage rates pending at Washington, D.C. Postmaster: Send address changes to U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

STATE TRAVEL ADVERTISING BUDGETS INCREASE 28 PERCENT

Official tourism development offices in all the states and U.S. territories plan to spend \$40 million for travel advertising in 1981-82, according to a survey released today.

The survey, conducted by the U.S. Travel Data Center, indicates this is a 28 percent increase over the prior year's figure. The average state will devote more than \$825,000 to advertising, nearly one-third of the average total travel promotion and development budget.

States and territories plan to spend a total of \$136 million on travel and tourism development programs in 1981-82, thirteen percent more than the previous year. For the first time, the average state travel development budget tops \$2.5 million.

Not all are sharing in travel development budget growth. Fourteen states or territories will spend less than during the previous fiscal year, while 36 will spend more.

Alaska leads all states and territories with a travel development budget of \$11.4 million. Six other states and territories will spend more than \$5 million during 1981-82. Of all the states, the state of Washington will spend the least on travel development: \$325,000. American Samoa will spend less than any of the state or territorial development agencies: \$240,500 in 1981-82.

The Survey of State Travel Offices, 1981-82 is the ninth annual report on the budgets, advertising, and programs of each state and U.S. territorial tourism development agency. The 100-page report is available for \$30.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. It is being sent free to Data Center members. # #

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL REPORT
RELEASED

Occupancy rates declined worldwide in 1980, while room rates rose more than 16 percent. Energy costs to hotels soared 26 percent for the year, and rooms revenue accounted for less than one-half total hotel revenue, according to a report issued by Pannell Kerr Forster.

The 1981 issue of Trends in the Hotel Industry International Edition is based on operating data supplied by 400 hotels in foreign countries and 800 hotels in the U.S. Data on 1980 revenue and expenses by operating categories are shown for each of 10 regions of the world, as well as early trends in 1981.

The 96-page report is available for \$50 postpaid from Ms. Ann Picker, Pannell Kerr Forster, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10170. # #

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	October, 1981 visits ¹ (thousands)	Change from September, 1981 (percent)	Change from October, 1980 (percent)	1981/80 Year to date change (percent)
New England	1,041.5	-33.3%	-3.9%	3.2%
Eastern Gateway	399.5	2.0	-2.7	-22.7
G. Washington Country	8,887.3	-2.4	11.9	17.1
The South	7,920.5	13.5	4.1	2.9
Great Lakes Country	363.7	-31.9	18.0	1.9
Mountain West	1,390.9	-54.9	2.6	12.2
Frontier West	1,549.5	-14.0	7.2	8.4
Far West	3,456.6	-35.1	-10.2	7.8
The Islands	475.9	9.8	21.0	11.2
TOTAL	25,485.4	-12.6	3.3	6.9%

Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service.

States comprising the Travel Industry Association of America (TIA) travel regions:

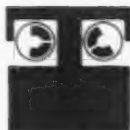
NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS

	October, 1981	% change from September, 1981	% change from October, 1980	Year-to-date % change 1981/1980
<u>Establishment receipts or retail sales¹</u>				
Amusement and recreation services	\$2,665 million	-1.4	11.9	12.6
Car rental/leasing without drivers	447 million	4.9	9.3	7.2
Eating and drinking places	8,154 million	0.9	10.6	10.8
Hotels, motels and other lodging places	2,563 million	4.9	17.2	12.2
Gasoline service stations	8,593 million	-1.0	6.2	10.3
<u>Commercial lodging demand</u>				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate ²	73.7 percent	8.9	-4.3	-3.8
Real demand for commercial lodging ³	\$744.9 million	4.5	2.1	1.7
<u>Airline passenger traffic⁴</u>				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	13.5 billion	5.7	-5.3	-7.8
International revenue passenger-miles	4.0 billion	-11.8	-2.9	-3.3
<u>Bus passenger traffic⁵</u>				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	2.35 billion	4.4	-4.9	-2.4
<u>Highway traffic volume⁶</u>				
Main rural road vehicle-miles	45.9 billion	-0.8	2.0	3.8
<u>Rail passenger traffic⁷</u>				
Amtrak passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Travel Price Index⁸</u>				
Travel Price Index	327.0	0.0	11.9	13.3
<u>U.S. resident travel⁹</u>				
Total person-trips	107.1 million	13.3	29.8	16.1
Vacation person-trips	63.4 million	4.4	21.7	18.6
<u>Public use of National Parks¹⁰</u>				
Visits	25,485,500	-16.5	1.1	9.3
Overnight stays	982,300	-55.2	-7.3	3.8
<u>Foreign arrivals in U.S.¹¹</u>				
From overseas	828,939	-10.7	4.0	4.1
From Canada	777,248	-11.4	-6.4	-4.2
<u>U.S. citizen departures¹¹</u>				
To overseas	626,070	-15.4	-3.0	-3.5
To Canada	709,476	-39.9	-3.3	3.0
<u>Domestic demand for motor gasoline¹³</u>				
Barrels per day	6,600 thousand	-1.3	-0.3	-0.6

¹Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. ²Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. ³Preliminary; seasonally unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1967. Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. ⁴Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. ⁵All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. ⁶Source: Federal Highway Administration. ⁷Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). ⁸Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. ⁹Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. ¹⁰Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. ¹¹Source: U.S. Travel Service and Nettleton Travel Research Center. ¹²Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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FIRST CLASS
PERMIT NO. 45523
WASHINGTON, D.C.

January, 1982

TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

04373 TDC 0381 36
JEANNE LONG ACQ EDIT
CONGRESSIONAL INFO SERVICE
4520 EAST-WEST HWY STE 800
WASHINGTON DC 20014

3/5/82

EP2-R9375-1 A

TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

U.S.
Travel
Data
Center



February, 1982

Volume 11, Number 2

MODEST UPTURN FORECAST FOR 1982 TOURISM

Tempering optimism with caution, travel industry forecasters expect tourism to get off to a slow start in 1982 and pick up steam late in the year.

Economic expansion will provide the boost in the second half, as travel price inflation continues to decline, according to the 1982 OUTLOOK FOR TRAVEL AND TOURISM, released today by the U.S. Travel Data Center.

Containing presentations from the 1982 Travel Outlook Forum held in December, the report provides rationale for predictions of growth in lodging, foodservice, and recreation activities.

Air transportation will grow after declining for two years, and vacation travel by automobile is expected to rise 10 percent in 1982. The outlook is not so rosy for auto rentals, intercity bus and rail travel, however.



Foreign visitors will continue to be a bright spot for U.S. travel marketers, as visitation from other countries is expected to rise five percent, with a 17 percent increase in expenditures.

The 1982 OUTLOOK FOR TRAVEL AND TOURISM also covers new approaches to travel marketing in a changing economic

environment, expected developments in travel agency and tour trade, and the projected path for the U.S. economy in 1982. The 1982 OUTLOOK FOR TRAVEL AND TOURISM, over 200 pages of charts and text, is available for \$55.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. # #

CENSUS BUREAU CANCELS 1982 SURVEY

The U.S. Census Bureau has canceled its planned 1982 National Travel Survey due to budget cuts. The decision came in the first week of January when the U.S. Department of Transportation informed Census it was withdrawing its share of funding for the survey, set at one million dollars of out of a total \$2.4 million.

The planned 1982 National Travel Survey was reduced severely from the 1977 edition due to insufficient funding. Despite these cuts, however, the Census Bureau felt that its funds alone could not produce a survey large enough to be useful to industry or government after the Department of Transportation withdrew.

To help fill the gap in travel research caused by the survey's cancellation, the Data Center is expanding its own National Travel Survey in 1982. More than 1,400 U.S. adults will be contacted each month, and special reports are planned on major travel marketing issues. For further information, contact Suzanne Cook at the Data Center. # #

TRAVEL PRICES BARELY RISE IN DECEMBER

The cost of travel in the U.S., as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI) rose 0.1 percent in December, up from the 0.2 percent decrease registered in November.

For comparison, the Consumer Price Index increased 0.3 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in December.

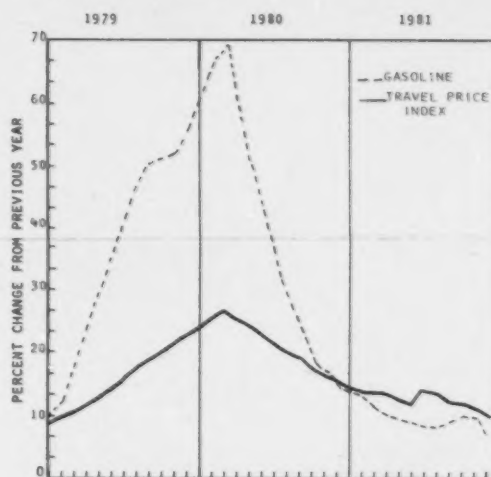
The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans while traveling away from home in this country, stood at 326.8 in December (1967=100).

Taxicab fares posted the largest increase for the month with a 1.2 percent rise, followed by intercity bus fares, up 0.8 percent from November.

Gasoline costs declined 0.3 percent, the ninth consecutive month gasoline prices have fallen. The cost of incidental purchases fell 0.1 percent for the month, while intercity rail fares showed no change.

The TPI has increased 10.6 percent since December 1980, while the CPI is up

8.9 percent during the same period. Intercity rail fares led other TPI components with an 18.2 percent increase for the year, followed by intercity bus fares with a 17.8 percent increase. Airline fares and gasoline prices increased 14.4 percent and 9.4 percent, respectively. # #



TRAVEL PRICE INDEX REFLECTS MODERATION OF GASOLINE PRICES

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, December, 1981

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change	Annual Percent Change
	November, 1981 to December, 1981	December, 1980 to December, 1981
Transportation	-0.1	12.0
Airline Fares	0.1	14.2
Intercity Bus Fares	0.8	17.8
Intercity Train Fares	0.0	18.2
Taxicab Fares	1.2	9.3
Gasoline	-0.3	9.4
Lodging	0.4	13.2
Food Away From Home	0.2	7.2
Entertainment Services	0.3	7.3
Incidentals	-0.1	5.5
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.1	10.6
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.3	8.9

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for \$35 per year, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, \$40 per year, payable in U.S. funds only.

Application to mail at 2nd Class postage rates pending at Washington, D.C. Postmaster: Send address changes to U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

NOVEMBER TRAVEL VOLUME POSTS GAINS

Travel in November grew markedly from year-earlier levels, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's National Travel Survey conducted in early December. This represents a continuation of the rebound noted in October, following the softening of travel markets in late summer and early fall.

Vacation travel intentions remain strong. Forty percent of those interviewed plan to take a vacation trip within the next six months, up from 36 percent in November 1980. More vacation travel by air was also indicated.

Respondents to the National Travel Survey plan to be away from home an average of 9.2 nights on vacation trips during the next six months. Forty-two percent intend to travel more than 1,000 miles one way, and 27 percent plan to visit a destination in The South.

Areas of weakness this month include business/convention and weekend travel, both down from November 1980.

The Data Center's National Travel Survey is based on telephone interviews with more than 1,000 adults each month. Starting in February 1982, the sample will increase to 1,400 adults each month. The complete monthly results are

available by subscription only; selected data are published quarterly by the Data Center. # #

BRIEFS

Current Travel Indicators Update: For several months, figures for Amtrak passenger-miles have been unavailable. The number of Amtrak passenger-miles in August was 535.7 million and 354.5 million for September. Figures for the overseas arrivals and departures were unavailable at the time the December issue went to press. The number of U.S. citizen departures to overseas destinations in September was 740,388, while the number of foreign arrivals in the U.S. in September was 928,315.

#

On March 15, Travel Printout subscriptions will become \$40.00 per year U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, \$50.00 per year payable in U.S. funds only.

#

The 1983 Travel Outlook Forum will be held on December 9, 1982, at the Capital Hilton in Washington, D.C. Contact: Manager of Communications, Travel Data Center 202/293-1040. # #

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	November, 1981 visits ¹ (thousands)	Change from October, 1981 (percent)	Change from November, 1980 (percent)	1981/80 Year- to date (percent)
New England	543.8	-47.8%	-12.4%	2.5%
Eastern Gateway	234.8	-41.2	-6.6	-22.4
G. Washington County	6,423.9	-25.3	10.2	16.7
The South	5,801.1	-36.6	-5.9	2.2
Great Lakes County	147.8	-61.9	7.6	2.0
Mountain West	645.9	-53.6	9.7	12.1
Frontier West	1,140.4	-26.3	-2.6	7.7
Far West	1,368.0	-25.0	1.9	7.6
The Islands	459.7	-3.4	4.4	10.5
TOTAL	16,765.4	-32.2%	-0.1%	6.5%

¹Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service

States comprising the Travel Industry Association of America (TIA) travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS

	November, 1981	% Change from October, 1981	% Change from November, 1980	Year-to-date % Change 1981/1980
Establishment receipts or retail sales¹				
Amusement and recreation services	\$2,799 million	4.6	14.0	12.7
Car rental/leasing without drivers	441 million	-8.3	8.4	7.3
Eating and drinking places	8,065 million	-0.1	8.8	10.5
Hotels, motels and other lodging places	2,439 million	-4.1	13.1	12.2
Gasoline service stations	8,664 million	1.3	6.6	9.9
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate ²	61.4%	-16.7	-4.4	-2.6
Real demand for commercial lodging ³	625.9 million	-15.4	0.4	1.6
Airline passenger traffic⁴				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	12.4 billion	-8.4	-3.0	-7.4
International revenue passenger-miles	3.5	-11.7	0.4	-3.1
Bus passenger traffic⁵				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highway traffic volume⁶				
Main rural road vehicle-miles	42.7 billion	-6.7	2.3	3.6
Rail passenger traffic⁷				
Amtrak passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Price Index⁸				
Travel Price Index	326.4	-0.2	11.1	13.1
U.S. resident travel⁹				
Total person-trips	108.0 million	0.8	18.2	16.3
Vacation person-trips	68.2 million	7.6	38.9	20.3
Public use of National Parks¹⁰				
Visits	16,765,700	-34.2	-7.6	8.6
Overnight stays	541,900	-44.8	-9.1	2.6
Foreign arrivals in U.S.¹¹				
From overseas	674,945	-18.6	-3.1	3.6
From Canada	422,165	-19.9	-5.1	-4.3
U.S. citizen departures¹²				
To overseas	508,693	-18.7	-1.4	-3.3
To Canada	422,165	-40.5	-5.1	2.4
Domestic demand for motor gasoline¹³				
Barrels per day	6,634 thousand	1.6	6.4	0.2

¹Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. ²Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. ³Preliminary; seasonally unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1967. Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. ⁴Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. ⁵All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. ⁶Source: Federal Highway Administration. ⁷Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). ⁸Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. ⁹Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. ¹⁰Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. ¹¹Source: U.S. Travel Service and Nettelton Travel Research Center. ¹²Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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PAID
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WASHINGTON, D.C.

February, 1982

TRAVEL PRINTOUT

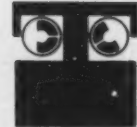
Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

04373 TDC 0381 36
JEANNE LONG ACQ EDIT
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X 4520 EAST-WEST HWY STE 800 X
X WASHINGTON DC 20014 X

TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

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March, 1982

Volume 11, Number 3

CENSUS BUREAU CANCELS MONTHLY SERVICE INDUSTRY REPORT RESEARCH DIRECTOR DEPLORES LOSS OF FEDERAL TRAVEL DATA

The U.S. Bureau of the Census has announced it is canceling its MONTHLY SELECTED SERVICES RECEIPTS REPORT, a program valuable to understanding travel and tourism in America.

Since 1972, this report has provided current data on the business receipts of hotels, motels, tourist courts, camps and trailering parks. The monthly issues also provide the only current sales estimates for amusement and recreation services, and auto rental and leasing without drivers.

This latest Census cutback comes on the heels of its decision to cancel the National Travel Survey scheduled for 1982.

In response to the announcement, Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, director of the U.S. Travel Data Center stated, "the loss of the monthly service industry data is a severe blow to those concerned with the growth prospects of the American economy."

"It is shocking that the government would choose to eliminate this vital program while the service

industries, including travel and tourism, comprise an ever-growing sector of the American economy."

This decision may be reversed if enough users indicate their need for continuing monthly service industry data. Write Bruce K. Chapman, Director, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20233. # #

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE HEARS TESTIMONY ON TOURISM

Testifying before the Senate Commerce Subcommittee on Business, Trade and Tourism, Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling deplored the cancellation of the Census Bureau's 1982 National Travel Survey and Monthly Selected Services Receipts program. Excerpts of Dr. Frechtling's testimony are reprinted below:

"I think there is a distinctive rationale for developing federal programs that encourage travel and the travel industry, and avoid discriminating against them. Tourism and the industry that serves it deserves prime consideration for its unique contributions to the economic growth and prosperity of the United States.

"First, tourism is an engine of employment. The travel industry consistently outperforms the rest of the U.S. economy in creating job opportunities. [See chart on this page].

"Second, travel industry employment is counter-recessionary. Travel industry employment has increased in every one of the 23 years for which we have complete data, including the recession years of 1961 and 1975.

"Third, this is an industry of small businesses. Thus, the travel industry
(Continued on page 3)

TRAVEL INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT HAS GROWN TWICE AS FAST AS TOTAL U.S. EMPLOYMENT



JANUARY TRAVEL PRICES POST SHARP INCREASE

The cost of travel in the U.S., as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI) rose 0.9 percent in January, up sharply from the 0.1 percent increase registered in December.

For comparison, the Consumer Price Index rose 0.4 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in January.

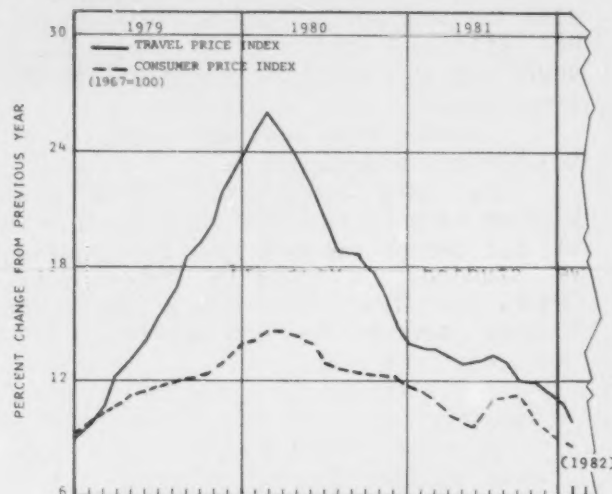
The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans while traveling away from home in this country, stood at 329.9 in January (1967=100).

The cost of lodging while out of town jumped 3.5 percent for the month, the largest increase among the TPI components. The cost of entertainment services rose 1.1 percent while the cost of food away from home increased 0.7 percent.

Gasoline prices fell for the tenth month in a row, declining 0.6 percent in January. Also, intercity rail fares and the cost of incidental purchases

declined 0.4 percent for the month.

The TPI has increased 9.4 percent since January 1981 while the CPI has risen 8.4 percent during the same period. Intercity bus fares have increased 18.2 percent over the year to lead all TPI components. # #



TRAVEL AND CONSUMER PRICE INFLATION DECLINE
CONTINUES INTO 1982

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components,
January, 1982

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change December, 1981 to January, 1982	Annual Percent Change January, 1981 to January, 1982
Transportation	-0.2	9.1
Airline Fares	0.2	13.1
Intercity Bus Fares	0.6	18.2
Intercity Train Fares	-0.4	15.1
Taxicab Fares	0.5	9.3
Gasoline	-0.6	5.4
Lodging	3.5	13.6
Food Away From Home	0.7	6.7
Entertainment Services	1.1	6.9
Incidentals	-0.4	5.3
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.9	9.4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.4	8.4

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for \$40 per year, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, \$50 per year, payable in U.S. funds only.

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DATA CENTER DIRECTOR'S TESTIMONY

(continued from page 1)
contributes significantly to the freedom of economic opportunity we all enjoy.

"Fourth, it offers job opportunities for the disadvantaged. While certain groups have traditionally found it more difficult than others to find jobs in our country, the travel industry has proved itself to be a dependable source of abundant job opportunities for these groups.

"Fifth, the economic benefits of tourism are widespread".

The Data Center has found that tourism made an economic contribution to all but two of the nearly 1,400 counties we studied. Virtually every city, county and town in America finds its economy improved through serving travelers away from home.

"And last, tourism's economic benefits exceed its costs to government."

"I have outlined six major ways tourism and the travel industry contribute to the growth and vitality of the American economy. These are six reasons why tourism deserves better recognition than it has so far achieved in the shaping of federal tax, expenditure and regulatory policies."

Dr. Frechtling urged the Senate subcommittee to work to reverse recent federal decisions that cripple industry

and government efforts to monitor the economic and social implications of travel in America.

The entire statement is being sent to full members of the U.S. Travel Data Center. # #

BRIEFS

Summer vacation travel forecasts will be the subject of a seminar conducted by the U.S. Travel Data Center on May 13, 1982, at the new Ramada Renaissance Hotel, Washington, D.C. Registration \$50.00 advance, \$60.00 after May 7. Full members, free. Contact: Manager of Communications, 202/293-1040.

#

Due to circumstances beyond our control, January Travel Printout was mailed three weeks late. We apologize for the inconvenience to our many readers who depend upon the timely information in each issue. To avoid this situation in the future, we have engaged a new mailing service. We appreciate your patience.

#

Travel by Americans continued to top 1980 levels in December, 1981, a pattern evident throughout most of the year. Plans for vacation travel during the next six months also remain above year-earlier levels. # #

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	December, 1981 visits ¹ (thousands)	Change from November, 1981 (percent)	Change from December, 1980 (percent)	1981/80 Year- to date (percent)
New England	135.7	-65.9%	-26.1%	1.9
Eastern Gateway	229.5	-39.0	-2.2	-22.0
G. Washington County	6,320.7	-5.1	17.7	16.8
The South	5,254.0	-9.4	-10.8	1.3
Great Lakes County	98.2	-33.6	-7.3	1.9
Mountain West	452.7	-29.9	-6.3	11.7
Frontier West	940.8	-18.5	2.3	7.5
Far West	2,316.7	-22.1	7.6	7.6
The Islands	601.6	30.9	16.7	11.1
TOTAL	16,399.9	11.6%	0.3%	6.2

¹Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS

	December, 1981	% Change from November, 1981	% Change from December, 1980	Year-to-date % Change 1981/1980
Establishment receipts or retail sales¹				
Amusement and recreation services	\$2,670 million	-4.5	6.8	12.2
Car rental/leasing without drivers	385 million	-6.8	0.3	6.8
Eating and drinking places	7,940 million	-0.8	5.0	10.0
Hotels, motels and other lodging places	2,373 million	-1.6	8.7	11.7
Gasoline service stations	8,581 million	0.0	3.6	9.2
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate ²	47.9 percent	-22.0	-3.7	-2.6
Real demand for commercial lodging ³	\$ 588.0 million	-5.0	-4.1	1.1
Airline passenger traffic⁴				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	13.9 billion	12.4	-4.4	-7.4
International revenue passenger-miles	3.8 billion	8.8	1.7	-2.7
Bus passenger traffic⁵				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	1.8 billion	-3.7	-6.2	1.6
Highway traffic volume⁶				
Main rural road vehicle-miles	41.7 billion	-2.2	0.6	3.3
Rail passenger traffic⁷				
Amtrak passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Price Index⁸				
Travel Price Index ⁸	326.8	0.2	10.6	12.9
U.S. resident travel⁹				
Total person-trips	96.5 million	-10.6	N/A	N/A
Vacation person-trips	57.7 million	-15.4	N/A	N/A
Public use of National Parks¹⁰				
Visits	16,400,100	-2.2	2.9	9.8
Overnight stays	379,600	-30.0	1.4	3.0
Foreign arrivals in U.S.¹¹				
From overseas	772,438	12.9	-0.4	3.4
From Canada	537,417	-14.5	2.4	-4.0
U.S. citizen departures¹²				
To overseas	598,560	17.2	1.2	-3.0
To Canada	406,646	-3.7	-4.3	2.2
Domestic demand for motor gasoline¹³				
Barrels per day	6,670 thousand	0.5	0.6	0.2

¹Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. ²Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. ³Preliminary; seasonally unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1967. Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. ⁴Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. ⁵All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. ⁶Source: Federal Highway Administration. ⁷Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). ⁸Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. ⁹Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. ¹⁰Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. ¹¹Source: U.S. Travel Service and Nettelton Travel Research Center. ¹²Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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March, 1982

TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

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April, 1982

Volume 11, Number 4

National Travel Survey

FOURTH QUARTER TRAVEL SHOWS MODEST INCREASE

After a summer travel season with virtually no growth, 1981 closed with a moderate increase in the fourth quarter, according to the 1981 National Travel Survey Fourth Quarter Report, soon to be released by the U.S. Travel Data Center.

Overall, person-trips were up nearly 10 percent over the fourth quarter of the previous year. (A person-trip is recorded each time any one person goes on a trip at least 100 miles or more away from home.)

According to the National Travel Survey, a monthly telephone survey of over 1,000 American adults, the purpose for travel was most often to visit friends and relatives. "Other pleasure" travel (including sightseeing, entertainment and outdoor recreation), however, grew substantially over year-earlier levels.

Americans traveled to destinations which were somewhat closer to home, but trips had slightly longer durations than those made during the fourth quarter of 1980. The average distance for trips taken in the fourth quarter of 1981 was

860 round-trip miles, while duration averaged 4.6 nights spent away from home.

The South, as in the last three quarters, was again the number one destination region, visited by one-fifth of all travelers, followed by the Great Lakes Country region which received an 18 percent share. New England and the Mountain West were visited least. Travel outside the U.S. was up nine percent over last year.

The 1981 National Travel Survey Fourth Quarter Report, including over 130 pages of tables, analysis and comparisons with 1980, will be sent free to Data Center members and is available for \$50.00 from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. # #

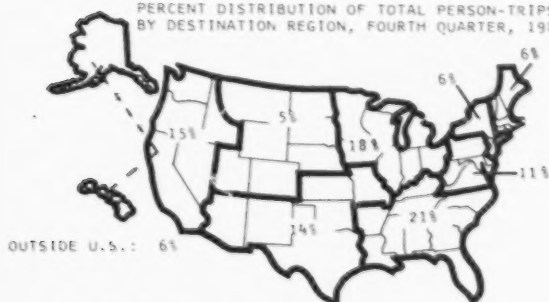
SUMMER TRAVEL SEMINAR

The outlook for summer vacation travel will be unveiled at a May 13 seminar co-sponsored by the U.S. Travel Data Center and the Travel Industry Association of America (TIA) at the new Ramada Renaissance Hotel in Washington, D.C.

The seminar will cover the impact of changes in inflation, unemployment and overall business conditions since summer, 1981. It will forecast how individual markets will fare in the June-August period of 1982 and examine travel patterns of last summer. Demographics, transport modes, and regional outlooks will be reviewed, with time for discussion of implications for travel marketers.

(See SEMINAR, page 3)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL PERSON-TRIPS
BY DESTINATION REGION, FOURTH QUARTER, 1981



TOTAL: 311.4 MILLION PERSON-TRIPS

GASOLINE PRICE DECLINES SLOW COST OF TRAVEL IN FEBRUARY

For the first time since early 1979, travel prices increased at a slower rate than consumer prices for a 12-month period, as February travelers paid less for gasoline for the eleventh month in a row.

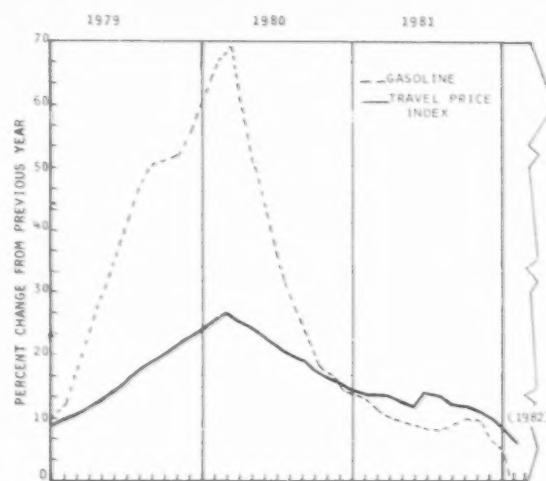
The cost of travel in the U.S., as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI), rose 0.3 percent in February, down from the 0.9 percent increase registered in January.

For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) also rose 0.3 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in February 1982.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans while traveling away from home in this country, stood at 331.0 in February (1967=100).

Gasoline prices declined 1.7 percent from January. Also, intercity rail and bus fares fell 1.3 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively.

The TPI has increased 7.1 percent since February 1981, while the CPI has risen 7.7 percent during the same period. Travelers paid less for gasoline in February 1982 than a year ago, as gasoline prices have dropped 2.3 percent since February 1981. # #



TRAVEL PRICE INDEX REFLECTS MODERATION OF GASOLINE PRICES

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, February, 1982

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change January, 1982 to February, 1982	Annual Percent Change February, 1981 to February, 1982
Transportation	-0.4	4.9
Airline Fares	1.0	13.5
Intercity Bus Fares	-0.4	16.9
Intercity Train Fares	-1.3	13.6
Taxicab Fares	0.2	9.3
Gasoline	-1.7	-2.8
Lodging	1.4	12.9
Food Away From Home	0.5	5.8
Entertainment Services	0.7	6.6
Incidentals	0.7	5.1
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.3	7.1
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.3	7.7

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Reflecting severe weather conditions coupled with the recession, travel in January of 1982 declined when compared to year-earlier levels, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's National Travel Survey conducted in early February.

U.S. travelers took nearly eight percent fewer person-trips than they did one year before. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person goes on a trip 100 miles or more away from home.)

Business/convention and vacation travel posted the largest declines, while weekend and pleasure travel volume was higher than last January. Travel by auto/truck/RV was down significantly, but air travel rebounded.

For the first time in several months the survey revealed that vacation travel intentions have also weakened. Of those interviewed, 4 percent intend to take a vacation trip within the next six months, compared to 7 percent one year ago. More vacation travel by air, however, was indicated.

The Data Center's National Travel Survey is based on telephone interviews with more than 1,400 adults each month. The complete monthly results are available by subscription only, and subscription should be entered now for the 1982 National Travel Survey reports.

Contact Suzanne Cook, Manager of Survey Research, for the Data Center at 202/293-1040. # #

BRIEFS

Current Travel Indicators update: The number of intercity bus passenger-miles for November was 1.9 billion.

#

In the February issue of Travel Printout, the number of foreign arrivals from Canada for November was incorrect. The correct number should read 622,731.

#

We regret the inconvenience caused by delays in mailing Travel Printout in January and February. Rockville Mailing Service of Rockville, Maryland, now posts Travel Printout. # #

SEMINAR

(continued from page 1)

Early registration is encouraged as attendance will be limited. Registration cost is \$50 for Data Center and TIA members and \$65 for non-members. Add \$10 after May 7. Full members of the Data Center and Sustaining members of TIA may attend free. The registration fee includes a complimentary copy of the 1982 Outlook for Summer Travel: A Guide to Vacation Markets. For further information contact Ida Simmons, 202/293-1040. # #

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	January, 1982 visits ¹ (thousands)	Change from December, 1981 (percent)	Change from January, 1981 (percent)	1982/81 Year- to date (percent)
New England	235.8	-17.9%	-35.3%	-35.3%
Eastern Gateway	145.3	-34.7	-15.3	-15.3
G. Washington County	4,646.6	-23.6	-14.0	-14.0
The South	4,521.1	-13.9	-10.7	-10.7
Great Lakes County	105.1	14.6	-9.5	-9.5
Mountain West	363.7	-19.7	-13.9	-13.9
Frontier West	819.9	-12.9	-6.1	-6.1
Far West	2,407.9	3.9	7.7	7.7
The Islands	357.3	*	39.4	39.4
TOTAL	13,602.7	-16.1%	-8.7%	-8.7%

¹Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. *Less than 0.05 percent.
Source: National Park Service

States comprising the travel regions:

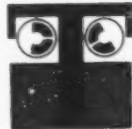
NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	January, 1982	% Change from December, 1981	% Change from January, 1981	Year-to-date % Change 1982/1981
<u>Establishment receipts or retail sales¹</u>				
Amusement and recreation services		(DISCONTINUED BY THE CENSUS BUREAU)		
Car rental/leasing without drivers		(DISCONTINUED BY THE CENSUS BUREAU)		
Eating and drinking places	8,051 million	0.7	2.1	2.1
Hotels, motels and other lodging places		(DISCONTINUED BY THE CENSUS BUREAU)		
Gasoline service stations	8,726 million	2.0	2.7	2.7
<u>Commercial lodging demand</u>				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate ²	55.8 percent	16.5	-6.2	-6.2
Real demand for commercial lodging ³		(DISCONTINUED BY THE CENSUS BUREAU)		
<u>Airline passenger traffic⁴</u>				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	13.8 billion	-3.2	-0.3	-0.3
International revenue passenger-miles	3.5 billion	1.6	0.1	0.1
<u>Bus passenger traffic⁵</u>				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	1.4 billion	-23.4	-16.5	-16.5
<u>Highway traffic volume⁶</u>				
Main rural road vehicle-miles	36.5 billion	-12.5	-3.2	-3.2
<u>Rail passenger traffic⁷</u>				
Amtrak passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Travel Price Index⁸</u>	329.9	0.9	9.4	9.4
<u>U.S. resident travel⁹</u>				
Total person-trips	55.5 million	-42.5	-7.0	-7.0
Vacation person-trips	26.8 million	-53.6	-23.4	-23.4
<u>Public use of National Parks¹⁰</u>				
Visits	43,536,900	-17.5	-11.4	-11.4
Overnight stays	408,700	7.7	-10.0	-10.0
<u>Foreign arrivals in U.S.¹¹</u>				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	656,037	23.2	-8.6	-8.6
<u>U.S. citizen departures¹¹</u>				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	276,868	-31.9	-14.7	-14.7
<u>Domestic demand for motor gasoline¹²</u>				
Barrels per day	6,079 thousand	-8.9	-4.9	-4.9

¹Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. ²Source: Lavenhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. ³Preliminary; seasonally unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1967. Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. ⁴Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. ⁵All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. ⁶Source: Federal Highway Administration. ⁷Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). ⁸Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. ⁹Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. ¹⁰Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. ¹¹Source: U.S. Travel Service and Nettelton Travel Research Center. ¹²Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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April, 1982

TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

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May, 1982

Volume 11, Number 5

OVERSEAS VISITOR MARKET SEGMENTATION STUDY RELEASED

The average overseas visitor spent more than 20 nights in the U.S. and visited 2.3 states in 1980, according to a study prepared for the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration.

The study, Overseas Visitor Markets: Travel Patterns in the U.S., 1980, will be used by travel marketers to identify and attract overseas visitors to U.S. destinations.

The study, prepared by the U.S. Travel Data Center, indicates that more than half of the nights spent by overseas visitors in this country were in the homes of friends and relatives. Visitors spent an average of nearly \$1,700 while in the U.S., and visitors from South America spent almost twice as much.

The 180-page report provides market segmentation analysis of overseas

ducted by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

The report is available for \$30.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. # #

TRAVEL MARKET YEARBOOK MARKS SEVENTENTH YEAR

The 1982 Travel Market Yearbook, a single volume of key statistics, trends and surveys relating to all aspects of the U.S. travel market, was recently released by the Travel and Tourism Consultants Division of Ziff-Davis Publishing.

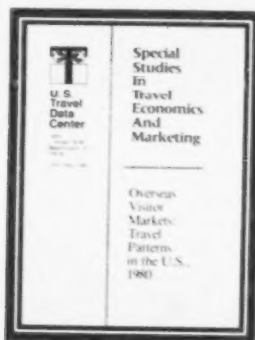
The yearbook, now in its 17th year, contains over 250 tables and charts in color.

The 1982 edition features a consumer section with demographic information and data on business travelers, new material on the meetings and conventions market, and data reflecting recent census information.

It also has a special markets section which includes information on casino gambling, honeymoon travel, theme parks, time-sharing and Caribbean visitors arrivals.

Included in the cover price is a finder service that entitles the subscriber to secure selected updated information published in the volume. This service will direct inquiries to sources for certain types of detailed information not currently issued in published source books.

The yearbook can be obtained by sending a check for \$48 to: Travel Market Yearbook, P. O. Box 5890, Cherry Hill, N.J. # #



visitors to a number of U.S. destinations. It analyzes visitor activity by purpose of trip, period of arrival, region of residence, expenditures and other characteristics.

Overseas Visitor Markets is the only comprehensive analysis of the survey of overseas visitors annually con-

TRAVEL PRICE INDEX

MARCH TRAVEL PRICES SHOW LARGEST DROP IN SEVEN YEARS

The cost of travel in the U.S., as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI) declined 0.3 percent in March, the largest monthly drop in the TPI since October 1974.

For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) declined 0.1 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in March 1982, the first drop in the CPI since August 1965.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans while traveling away from home in this country, stood at 330.0 in March (1967=100).

Gasoline prices fell 3.8 percent in March, the twelfth consecutive month in which gas prices have declined. Airline fares declined 0.1 percent, while intercity bus and rail fares showed little or no change.

The cost of lodging while out of town rose 1.5 percent, the largest increase among TPI components.

Over the last twelve months, travel prices have risen less than five percent, considerably better than the 6.8 percent increase in overall consumer prices since March 1981.

Intercity rail fares have increased 13.5 percent for the twelve-month period to lead all TPI components. # #



Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, March, 1982

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change February, 1982 to March, 1982	Annual Percent Change March, 1981 to March, 1982
Transportation	-1.9	0.3
Airline Fares	-0.1	10.3
Intercity Bus Fares	0.0	13.1
Intercity Train Fares	0.0	13.5
Taxicab Fares	0.2	8.5
Gasoline	-3.8	-8.7
Lodging	1.5	11.8
Food Away From Home	0.4	5.7
Entertainment Services	0.3	6.9
Incidentals	1.3	5.1
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	-0.3	4.8
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	-0.1	6.8

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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TRAVEL REBOUNDS IN FEBRUARY

Severe weather conditions and a deteriorating economy apparently caused many Americans to postpone travel from January to February of this year. Results of the U.S. Travel Data Center's National Travel Survey indicate that although travel declined in January, it was up 20 percent during February when compared to the previous year.

Travel for sightseeing, outdoor recreation and entertainment posted the largest increase over the year before, but business and convention travel continued to be depressed.

As in January, travel by air continued to increase, while person-trips taken by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle posted only a modest gain over February 1981.

Vacation travel intentions were strong during the March interviewing: over half of all those interviewed intend to take a vacation trip during the next six months. Intentions to take such a trip during the summer months of June through August, however, were at the same level as last year. The number of adults planning to travel by air grew significantly.

The Data Center's National Travel Survey is based on telephone interviews with more than 1,400 adults each month. The complete monthly results are avail-

able by subscription only; selected data are published quarterly by the Data Center. # #

DATA CENTER ADOPTS
NEW MAILING SYSTEM

Recently, the Data Center began transferring membership and subscriber lists to a computerized in-house system.

To insure your name and address made the change without error, please check the label on the bottom of the back page and use the convenient form below to transmit corrections. Return to Ida Simmons, Manager of Communications, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. # #

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VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	February, 1982 visits ¹ (thousands)	Change from January, 1982 (percent)	Change from February, 1981 (percent)	1982/81 Year- to-date (percent)
New England	191.6	66.3%	-20.5%	-29.3%
Eastern Gateway	218.8	50.6	-3.1	-8.3
G. Washington County	5,090.9	7.3	-7.6	-10.8
The South	5,193.5	15.0	5.1	-2.9
Great Lakes County	94.8	45.2	18.6	1.2
Mountain West	424.9	16.8	2.8	-5.6
Frontier West	876.0	13.1	10.0	-2.6
Far West	1,213.5	13.2	-12.0	0.9
The Islands	741.0	30.4	22.0	27.2
TOTAL	14,045.0	13.3%	-1.2%	-5.1%

¹Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS

	February, 1982	% Change from January, 1982	% Change from February, 1981	Year-to-date % Change 1982/1981
Establishment receipts or retail sales¹				
Amusement and recreation services		(DISCONTINUED BY THE CENSUS BUREAU)		
Car rental/leasing without drivers		(DISCONTINUED BY THE CENSUS BUREAU)		
Eating and drinking places	\$8,432 million	5.8	6.4	6.4
Hotels, motels and other lodging places		(DISCONTINUED BY THE CENSUS BUREAU)		
Gasoline service stations	\$8,422 million	-2.4	-3.3	-4.6
Commercial lodging demand				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate ²	64.3 percent	15.2	-3.3	-4.6
Real demand for commercial lodging ³		(DISCONTINUED BY THE CENSUS BUREAU)		
Airline passenger traffic⁴				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	13.0 billion	-6.1	5.5	2.4
International revenue passenger-miles	2.8 billion	-20.6	-2.2	-0.9
Bus passenger traffic⁵				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	1.4 billion	2.1	-7.7	-12.4
Highway traffic volume⁶				
Main rural road vehicle-miles	35.7 billion	-1.9	1.2	-1.2
Rail passenger traffic⁷				
Amtrak passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Price Index⁸	331.0	0.3	7.1	8.2
U.S. resident travel⁹				
Total person-trips	55.6 million	0.2	19.6	4.3
Vacation person-trips	28.9 million	7.8	26.2	-4.0
Public use of National Parks¹⁰				
Visits	13,705,600	0.2	-13.4	-11.9
Overnight stays	469,300	13.3	2.7	-3.0
Foreign arrivals in U.S.¹¹				
From overseas	577,255	-25.2	-4.7	-1.7
From Canada	596,416	-9.1	0.6	-4.5
U.S. citizen departures¹¹				
To overseas	519,779	-8.9	1.5	2.6
To Canada	326,568	18.0	-12.9	-13.7
Domestic demand for motor gasoline¹²				
Barrels per day	6,057 thousand	-0.4	-3.8	-4.3

¹Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. ²Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. ³Preliminary; seasonally unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1967. Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. ⁴Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. ⁵All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. ⁶Source: Federal Highway Administration. ⁷Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). ⁸Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. ⁹Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. ¹⁰Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. ¹¹Source: U.S. Travel Service and Nettelton Travel Research Center. ¹²Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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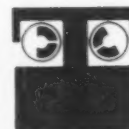
TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

00072 TDC 8206
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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

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Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

June, 1982

Volume 11, Number 6

1982 SUMMER FORECAST

MORE VACATION TRAVEL BY AIR AND TO SOUTHERN DESTINATIONS PROJECTED FOR THIS SUMMER

More U.S. vacationers will take to the air for trips this summer and spend more time in the southern U.S. than they did last summer.

Hotels, motels and campgrounds should experience substantial increases in business this summer.

In response to discouraging economic conditions, residents of the Great Lakes area are cutting back on vacation travel.

These projections for U.S. 1982 summer vacation travel are based on more than 6,000 interviews conducted for the National Travel Survey during this past spring by the U.S. Travel Data Center. The results were released on May 13 at a special seminar for travel and tourism industry marketing executives, co-sponsored by the Travel Industry Association of America and the Data Center.

"It is encouraging that Americans are planning increased vacation travel this summer despite discouraging economic news," noted Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, director of the Data Center.

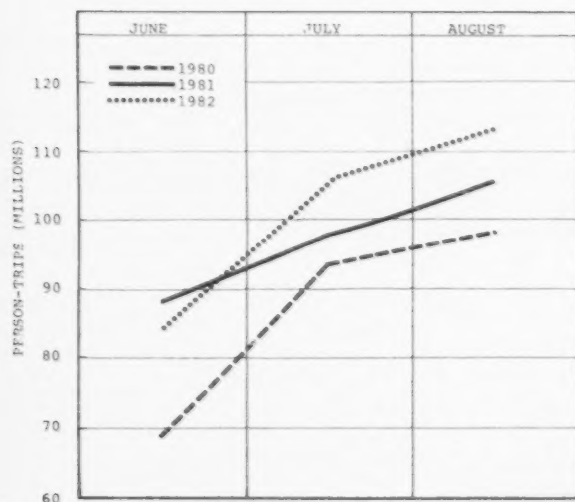
"Recent declines in gasoline prices and air fares are prompting consumers to travel more by air and farther away from home on the ground than they did last summer. This should particularly benefit destinations distant from major population centers."

Overall, the Data Center's survey indicates Americans will take four percent more vacation trips this summer than last and spend six percent more nights away from home. "Upper income groups will be especially expansive in their vacation activity this year," Dr. Frechtling added.

The report on the Data Center's study, 1982 Outlook for Summer Travel: A Guide to Vacation Markets, was sent to full members and is available to others for \$50.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

The Travel Industry Association of America is the umbrella organization for the U.S. travel industry. # #

SUMMER VACATION TRAVEL, 1980, 1981 AND 1982 PROJECTED:
MONTH OF TRIP



VACATION PERSON-TRIPS (MILLIONS)

	1982 Projected	1981	1980
June	84	88	69
July	106	98	93
August	113	105	98
TOTAL	303	291	260

Source: 1982 Outlook for Travel and Tourism: A Guide to Vacation Markets.

TRAVEL PRICES CONTINUE DECLINE IN APRIL

For the first time since early 1972, travel prices, as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI), fell for the second successive month. The April TPI declined 0.1 percent following a 0.3 percent drop in March.

For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.4 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in April 1982.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans while traveling away from home in this country, stood at 329.6 in April (1967=100).

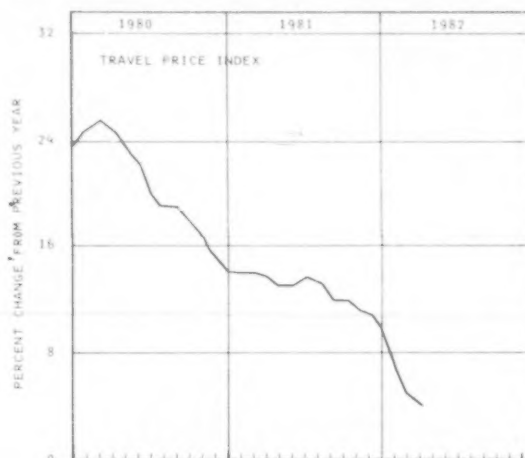
Gasoline prices declined 4.5 percent from March, the thirteenth consecutive month gas prices have fallen.

Intercity rail fares showed the largest increase in April, 5.7 percent. The cost of lodging while out of town followed with a 1.7 percent increase.

The TPI has increased only 4.0 percent since April 1981, while the CPI has risen 6.6 percent during the same

period. Gasoline prices have actually declined 12.5 percent during the 12-month period.

Intercity rail fares have increased 19.8 percent for the year, the largest increase among the TPI components, followed by lodging while out of town with a 12.7 percent increase. # #



TRAVEL PRICES REGISTER SMALLEST ANNUAL CHANGE IN 9 YEARS

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, April, 1982

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change March, 1982 to April, 1982	Annual Percent Change April, 1981 to April, 1982
Transportation	-1.6	-1.8
Airline Fares	1.0	9.8
Intercity Bus Fares	0.4	11.5
Intercity Train Fares	5.7	19.8
Taxicab Fares	0.1	6.3
Gasoline	-4.5	-12.5
Lodging	1.7	12.7
Food Away From Home	0.4	5.3
Entertainment Services	0.3	7.1
Incidentals	0.5	4.9
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	-0.1	4.0
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.4	6.6

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for \$40 per year, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, \$50 per year, payable in U.S. funds only.

Application to mail at 2nd Class postage rates pending at Washington, D.C. Postmaster: Send address changes to U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

SURVEY SHOWS DECLINE IN MARCH TRAVEL AND INCREASE IN SUMMER VACATION PLANS

The continuing economic recession caused further decline in travel during March 1982. According to the U.S. Travel Data Center's National Travel Survey, American travelers took 20 percent fewer person-trips than they did one year before. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person goes on a trip 100 miles or more away from home.)

Business and convention travel continues to post the largest decline. Nevertheless, pleasure travel held up better than average. Also, travel by air continued to increase while auto/truck/rv travel fell significantly, continuing a trend established earlier in the year.

Although the volume of travel has been weak throughout much of 1982, consumer intentions to travel on vacation remained strong. Of those interviewed for the National Travel Survey, 53 percent intend to take a vacation trip within the next six months. Moreover, intentions to take such a trip during

the summer months of June through August are currently up three percent over last year.

The number of adults intending to travel by air continues to be well above year-earlier levels. The survey reported a slight decline in vacation travel by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle, however.

Respondents to the National Travel Survey plan to be away from home an average of 8.3 nights on their intended vacation trips. Over one-third plan to travel more than 1,000 miles one way, and 25 percent plan to visit a destination in The South.

The Data Center's National Travel Survey is based on telephone interviews with more than 1,400 adults each month. The complete monthly results are available by subscription only.

For further information, contact Suzanne Cook, Manager of Survey Research, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street N.W., Washington, DC 20036. # #

TRAVEL IS SECOND LARGEST U.S. EMPLOYER

Travel and Tourism directly generated more U.S. jobs than any other private industry in 1980 except health services. Travel was the top source of jobs in 12 states and among the top three employers in 35 states.

The Data Center's fourth annual estimates of the economic contributions of travel, The Economic Impact of Travel on State Economies, 1980, was recently released. It contains estimates from the economic impact model of travel expenditures in each state and the District of Columbia, and the employment, payroll income, and tax revenue they generate. This report makes available the only consistent set of estimates for all states.

Americans spent \$161 billion while traveling in their own country and its territories during 1980, and foreign visitors spent another \$10 billion. The

total of \$172 billion spent in the U.S. was a 15-percent increase over the 1979 total. Travel spending comprised 6.6 percent of the gross national product for the year.

The average travel dollar generated 22 cents in wages and salaries for employees, and it contributed more than 10 cents in revenue for federal, state and local governments.

The 50-page Impact of Travel on State Economies, 1980 was supported by a grant from the Travel Industry Association of America. It is being sent to all Data Center members, and is available to others for \$40.00, prepaid, from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street N.W., Washington, DC 20036. # #

March 1982 figures for visitor volume at national parks were unavailable at presstime. # #

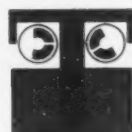
States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	March, 1982	% Change from February, 1982	% Change from March, 1981	Year-to-date % Change 1982/1981
<u>Establishment receipts or retail sales¹</u>				
Eating and drinking places	\$8,259 million	-2.4	5.6	6.3
Gasoline service stations	\$7,999 million	-4.6	-5.5	-1.1
<u>Commercial lodging demand</u>				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate ²	70.0 percent	8.9	-3.6	3.5
<u>Airline passenger traffic³</u>				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	16.0 billion	23.2	11.2	5.5
International revenue passenger-miles	3.2 billion	16.3	-1.1	-1.0
<u>Bus passenger traffic⁴</u>				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	2.1 billion	44.1	0.0	-7.7
<u>Highway traffic volume⁵</u>				
Main rural road vehicle-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Rail passenger traffic⁶</u>				
Amtrak passenger-miles	334.9 million	21.1	-10.3	-8.0
<u>Travel Price Index⁷</u>	330.0	-0.3	4.8	7.0
<u>U.S. resident travel⁸</u>				
Total person-trips	59.0 million	6.1	-19.6	-5.4
Vacation person-trips	28.6 million	-1.0	-18.5	-9.5
<u>Public use of National Parks⁹</u>				
Visits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overnight stays	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Foreign arrivals in U.S.¹⁰</u>				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	951,579	59.5	-2.3	-3.5
<u>U.S. citizen departures¹⁰</u>				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	363,063	11.2	-12.9	-13.4
<u>Domestic demand for motor gasoline¹¹</u>				
Barrels per day	6,348 thousand	4.6	0.7	-3.4

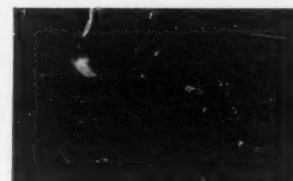
¹Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. ²Source: Lavenhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. ³Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. ⁴All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. ⁵Source: Federal Highway Administration. ⁶Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). ⁷Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. ⁸Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. ⁹Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. ¹⁰Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. ¹¹Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

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July, 1982

Volume 11, Number 7

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRAVEL AND TOURISM TO BE RELEASED

The 1982 edition of the U.S. Travel Data Center's popular report, The Economic Review of Travel in America, will be released at a seminar sponsored by the Travel and Tourism Government Affairs Policy Council on July 20 at the Holiday Inn-Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C.

Data Center director Dr. Douglas Frechtling, the seminar's featured speaker, will discuss current aspects of the size and importance of travel and tourism in the United States. These findings are discussed in the 1981-82 Economic Review of Travel in America, a 60-page report containing tables, charts, and narrative on recent trends in travel away from home, their impact on the U.S., and projections for 1982.

Discussing the review, Dr. Frechtling said, "Our studies indicate travel and the travel industry are continuing to outpace other U.S. industries in providing jobs, income and tax revenue in the American economy. Our Economic Review summarizes tourism's contributions to the U.S. economy, and the effects of current economic developments on the travel industry."

The seminar is open to members of the Data Center at no charge. Contact Catherine Butler at 202/293-5407 for further information.

The Travel and Tourism Government Affairs Policy Council represents the unified industry voice on government issues of common concern. Council membership is made up of twenty-eight of the largest travel and tourism national trade organizations, reflecting the diverse nature of the industry which includes transportation, accommodations, foodser-

vice, tour sales and attractions.

The U.S. Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research.

The 1981-82 Economic Review of Travel in America is available for \$35.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. # #

SURVEY OF INTERNATIONAL AIR

TRAVELERS SLATED FOR AUGUST

The U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration's in-flight survey of non-U.S. citizens departing from the United States will begin in August according to Don Wynegar, director, office of research services.

The survey is in the form of a questionnaire to be completed by passengers on a sampling of the international flights leaving the U.S.

The questionnaire will cover traveler characteristics such as age, occupation, country of residence; international trip characteristics such as size of party, purpose of trip; and activities in the U.S. including places visited, accommodations, and expenditures.

Developmental and start-up costs have been provided by the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, and other public sector organizations such as state and city tourism development offices as well as organizations in the private sector are expected to assist in sponsorship.

For further information on participation in the survey, contact Don Wynegar, director, office of research services, U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, 202/377-4029. # #

TRAVEL PRICES POST SHARP INCREASE IN MAY

The cost of travel in the U.S. as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI) rose 0.6 percent in May 1982, up sharply from the 0.1 percent decline registered in April.

For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 1.0 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in May.

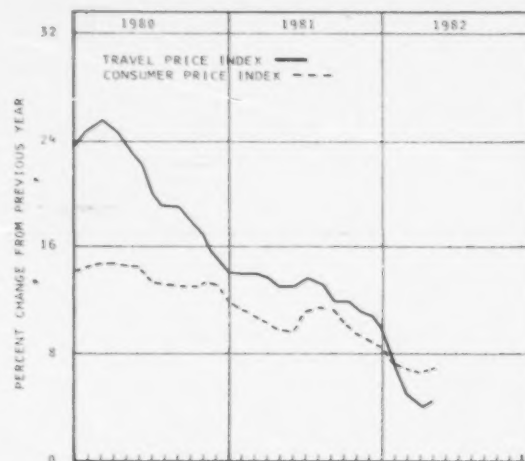
The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country stood at 331.6 in May (1967=100).

Intercity rail fares led the travel price advance with an increase of 1.7 percent over April. Airline fares followed with an increase of 1.5 percent. Gasoline prices rose 1.0 percent, the first increase in 15 months.

Intercity bus fares declined 0.3 percent in May. Both lodging while out of town and taxicab fares showed no change from April.

The TPI has increased 4.6 percent

since May 1981, compared to a 6.7 percent rise in the CPI during the same period. Intercity rail fares have increased 13.9 percent for the twelve-month period to lead all TPI components. The cost of lodging while out of town increased 12.8 percent for the year. # #



CONSUMER PRICE INFLATION OUTRUNS TRAVEL PRICES

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, April, 1982

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change	Annual Percent Change
	April, 1982 to May, 1982	May, 1981 to May, 1982
Transportation	1.2	-0.4
Airline Fares	1.6	11.5
Intercity Bus Fares	-0.3	9.8
Intercity Train Fares	1.7	13.9
Taxicab Fares	0.0	6.1
Gasoline	1.0	-11.1
Lodging	0.0	12.8
Food Away From Home	0.4	5.4
Entertainment Services	0.1	6.9
Incidentals	0.1	4.6
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.6	4.6
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	1.0	6.7

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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AMERICANS CONTINUE VACATION PLANNING DESPITE RECESSION

Page 3

While the recession continued to dampen travel activity among U.S. residents in April 1982, the outlook for the summer vacation travel season remains moderately optimistic.

Fifty-four percent of the adults surveyed during the first week of May through the Data Center's National Travel Survey indicated that they plan to take a vacation trip within the next six months, the same percentage as last year. Intentions for vacation travel during June, July and August also remain even with 1981 at this time.

As predicted by the Data Center's summer vacation travel forecast presented in May 1982, several travel industry sectors continue to show particular strength. The number of vacationers intending to travel by air is up substantially over last year, but plans to travel by personal motor vehicle grew less than two percent.

Consumers are inclined to take vacation trips this summer that are longer in both distance and duration, with commercial lodging facilities benefitting more than in previous years.

Twenty-four percent of those planning a vacation trip this summer intend to visit The South, popular this year partially because of the Knoxville World's Fair. The Far West and areas

outside the U.S. also remain preferred vacation destinations. # #

BRIEFS

Visitor volume at national parks was unavailable at presstime last month. The total visits in March 1982 according to the National Park Service was 18,633.9 thousand which was a 28.6 percent increase over total visits in February 1982. The total percent change from March 1981 was 2.5 percent, and the 1982/81 year to date total percent-change was -2.2 percent.

#

To reflect the revisions made by the Federal Highway Administration in highway traffic volume categories, main rural road vehicle-miles, previously included in Current Travel Indicators, has been changed to rural arterial road vehicle-miles. This new data series is not directly comparable with the series published previously.

#

The following figures for Current Travel Indicators for the month of March were unavailable at presstime for the June 1982 issue: foreign arrivals from overseas, 734,175; U.S. citizen departures overseas, 630,985. # #

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	April, 1982 visits ¹ (thousands)	Change from March, 1982 (percent)	Change from April, 1981 (percent)	1982/81 Year- to date (percent)
New England	696.9	115.5%	-10.7%	-21.1%
Eastern Gateway	476.1	78.0	2.9	- 1.7
G. Washington Co.	10,050.6	39.7	8.1	- .7
The South	6,331.3	14.3	- 2.2	- 2.0
Great Lakes Co.	225.6	65.8	- 2.0	- 1.4
Mountain West	730.9	45.4	- 8.3	- 4.7
Frontier West	2,112.7	38.7	10.7	6.9
Far West	1,939.8	42.1	5.1	3.0
The Islands	763.1	10.7	41.5	29.6
TOTAL	23,327.0	32.7%	4.5%	- * %

¹Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. *Less than 0.5 percent.
Source: National Park Service

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	April, 1982	% Change from March, 1981	% Change from April, 1981	Year-to-date % Change 1982/1981
<u>Establishment receipts or retail sales¹</u>				
Eating and drinking places	\$8,170 million	-1.9	5.3	6.2
Gasoline service stations	\$7,862 million	-2.3	-7.3	-2.6
<u>Commercial lodging demand</u>				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate ²	65.1 percent	-0.2	-3.0	-3.4
<u>Airline passenger traffic³</u>				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	15.3 billion	-4.5	6.7	5.8
International revenue passenger-miles	3.6 billion	10.0	-3.0	-1.5
<u>Bus passenger traffic⁴</u>				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Highway traffic volume⁵</u>				
Rural Arterial road vehicle-miles	34.3 billion	3.9	1.2	0.3
<u>Rail passenger traffic⁶</u>				
Amtrak passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Travel Price Index⁷</u>	329.6	-0.1	4.0	6.3
<u>U.S. resident travel⁸</u>				
Total person-trips	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacation person-trips	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Public use of National Parks⁹</u>				
Visits	23,328,200	27.1	-6.4	-3.7
Overnight stays	915,900	42.0	-4.0	-0.6
<u>Foreign arrivals in U.S.¹⁰</u>				
From overseas	779,386	6.2	-6.9	-2.5
From Canada	1,017,811	7.0	1.0	-2.1
<u>U.S. citizen departures¹⁰</u>				
To overseas	692,040	9.7	6.2	4.6
To Canada	495,962	36.6	-11.9	-12.9
<u>Domestic demand for motor gasoline¹¹</u>				
Barrels per day	6,875 thousand	12.4	4.4	-1.4

¹Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. ²Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. ³Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. ⁴All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. ⁵Source: Federal Highway Administration. ⁶Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). ⁷Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. ⁸Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. ⁹Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. ¹⁰Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nattleton Travel Research Center. ¹¹Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

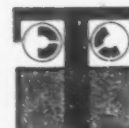
Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

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Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

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August, 1982

Volume 11, Number 8

TRAVEL AND TOURISM BECOMES SECOND LARGEST RETAIL INDUSTRY

The travel and tourism industry overtook automotive dealers in 1981 to become the nation's second largest retail or service industry in total sales, according to a report released by the U.S. Travel Data Center. Only food stores enjoyed greater sales receipts than the industry that serves travel away from home.

U.S. and foreign travelers spent \$191 billion in this country during 1981, and produced \$182 billion in business receipts after taxes, according to the Data Center's 1981-82 Economic Review of Travel in America.

Travel spending directly generated 4.6 million U.S. jobs, paying \$ 40

In discussing travel's recent economic contributions, Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, director of the Data Center said, "Once again, the travel industry is outpacing other U.S. industries in providing jobs, income and tax revenue despite recessionary conditions."

FIGURE 6A
THE INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL SPENDING GAP
FINALLY CLOSED IN 1981



SOURCE: U.S. TRAVEL DATA CENTER TABLE 6A

Table II-6: Travel Expenditures in the U.S.
Compared to Major Retail and
Service Industry Receipts, 1981
(\$ billions)

Industry	Sales
Food stores	\$238
Travel and tourism	182
Automotive dealers	181
General merchandise stores	127

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center, U.S.
Bureau of the Census.

The report also analyzes the contribution which 23 million foreign visitors made to the U.S. economy in 1981. For the first time, 1981 produced a surplus in our international travel accounts as foreign visitors spent \$12.2 billion in this country. This amount directly supported 320,000 jobs and generated \$1.1 billion in tax revenues for America.

The 70-page review contains charts, tables and narrative on trends in travel and tourism and their economic impact on the U.S. economy during the last decade. The review includes a chapter on regional visitation patterns and projections for 1982.

The 1981-82 Economic Review of Travel in America is being sent to members of the Data Center and is available to others for \$35.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. # #

billion in wages and salaries in 1981. The report was unveiled here at a special seminar sponsored by the Travel and Tourism Government Affairs Policy Council.

JUNE TRAVEL PRICES SOAR

The cost of travel in the U.S. as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI) rose 2.1 percent in June 1982, the largest monthly increase since February 1981.

For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 1.2 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in June.

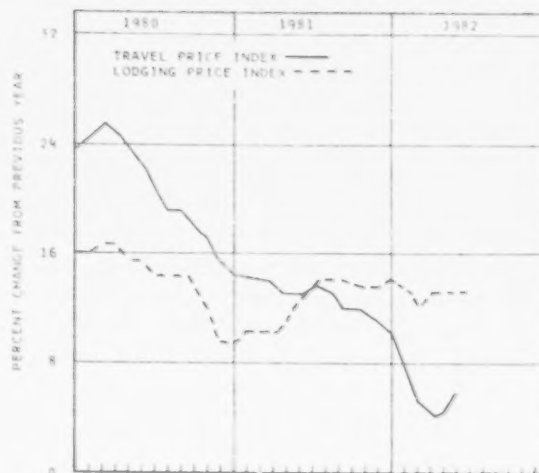
The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, stood at 338.4 in June (1967=100).

Gasoline prices jumped 5.9 percent to lead the travel price advance. Airline fares and lodging costs followed with increases of 1.8 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively.

Intercity bus fares declined for the second consecutive month, falling 0.6 percent in June. The cost of incidental purchases showed no change from May.

Although it posted a sharp rise in June, the TPI has increased only 5.7

percent since June 1981 compared to a 7.1 percent rise in the CPI during the same period. The cost of lodging while out of town has increased 13 percent for the twelve-month period to lead all TPI components. Intercity rail fares have increased 11.3 percent for the year. # #



INCREASE IN LODGING PRICES OUTPACES TRAVEL PRICE INDEX

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, June, 1982

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change	Annual Percent Change
	May, 1982 to June, 1982	June, 1981 to June, 1982
Transportation	3.6	1.9
Airline Fares	1.8	9.8
Intercity Bus Fares	-0.6	7.7
Intercity Train Fares	0.1	11.3
Taxicab Fares	0.1	5.8
Gasoline	5.9	-5.3
Lodging	1.6	13.0
Food Away From Home	0.4	5.3
Entertainment Services	0.8	7.4
Incidentals	0.0	4.7
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	2.1	5.7
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	1.2	7.1

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for \$40 per year, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, \$50 per year, payable in U.S. funds only. TRAVEL PRINTOUT is supported by a grant from the Travel Industry Association of America. Application to mail at 2nd Class postage rates pending at Washington, D.C. Postmaster: Send address changes to U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

TRAVEL CONTINUED TO SLIDE IN MAY

As the economic recession continued to reduce employment, and consumer prices rose at a rate faster than personal income, the trend toward less travel than last year continued into May 1982. Results from the U.S. Travel Data Center's National Travel Survey indicate that American travelers took 13 percent fewer person-trips than they did during May of 1981. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person goes on a trip 100 miles or more away from home.)

The further decline in industrial production in May apparently contributed to a decline in business travel, which fell 16 percent, twice the decline evident for pleasure travel. Declines in travel continued to be centered in the auto/truck/RV segment, which fell 13 percent from last May's level. In the year to year comparison, however, air travel was slightly stronger in May, as it has been throughout 1982.

Although travel activity continues to be weak, the survey indicated that the level of vacation travel should rise somewhat later in the summer. Consumer intentions to travel on vacation remain equal to last year for the July-August period.

Further, the outlook for particular segments of the industry, most of which have already performed better this year than average, remain optimistic. The

number of Americans intending to travel by air is up substantially over last year, and the trend toward longer distance and duration travel, evident since early this year, continues to be reflected in consumer vacation travel intentions. Fully one-third of the trips now being planned will involve distances greater than 1,000 one-way miles, and durations should average 8.4 nights, according to respondents.

BRIEFS

Current Travel Indicators update: The following figures for the month of April were unavailable at presstime for the July issue: Amtrak passenger-miles, 347.7 million; intercity bus passenger miles, 2.4 billion; U.S. resident travel - total person trips 78.5 million; U.S. resident travel - total vacation person-trips, 49.5 million.

#

Mark your calendar for the 1983 Travel Outlook Forum on December 9, 1982, at the Capital Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C.

#

"Anatomy of a World's Fair" will be the theme of a regional TTRA workshop October 21-22, 1982, in Greenville, South Carolina. Contact Jan Nichols, 404/581-0100. # #

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	May, 1982 visits ¹ (thousands)	Change from April, 1982 (percent)	Change from May, 1981 (percent)	1982/81 Year- to date (percent)
New England	1,040.1	49.2%	-2.3%	-13.5%
Eastern Gateway	890.8	87.1	-5.4	-3.4
G. Washington County	10,088.5	2.0	-4.0	-1.6
The South	8,498.7	20.8	7.7	.5
Great Lakes County	581.1	157.3	1.3	.*
Mountain West	1,656.1	135.2	-3.4	-4.1
Frontier West	2,809.4	33.0	11.9	8.6
Far West	2,872.2	40.6	3.4	3.1
The Islands	607.9	-20.3	12.8	26.0
TOTAL	29,044.8	20.9	-1.2%	.*%

¹Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. *Less than 0.05 percent.
Source: National Park Service

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	May, 1982	% Change from April, 1982	% Change from May, 1981	Year-to-date % Change 1982/1981
<u>Establishment receipts or retail sales¹</u>				
Eating and drinking places	\$8,570 million	2.5	9.7	7.4
Gasoline service stations.	\$7,918 million	1.2	-6.2	-3.4
<u>Commercial lodging demand</u>				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate ²	67.1 percent	-1.5	-5.6	-3.7
<u>Airline passenger traffic³</u>				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	14.8 billion	-3.4	-3.4	3.8
International revenue passenger-miles.	4.0 billion	11.4	-5.9	-2.6
<u>Bus passenger traffic⁴</u>				
Intercity bus passenger-miles.	2.6 billion	7.6	-1.9	-4.2
<u>Highway traffic volume⁵</u>				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	37.5 billion	9.4	3.6	1.0
<u>Rail passenger traffic⁶</u>				
Amtrak passenger-miles	298.1 million	-14.3	-21.4	-12.8
<u>Travel Price Index⁷</u>	331.6	0.6	4.6	5.9
<u>U.S. resident travel⁸</u>				
Total person-trips	85.0 million	8.3	-13.2	-9.8
Vacation person-trips.	48.0 million	-3.0	-14.6	-10.3
<u>Public use of National Parks⁹</u>				
Visits	29,046,400	24.5	-5.5	-1.4
Overnight stays.	1,337,600	46.0	-12.3	-4.9
<u>Foreign arrivals in U.S.¹⁰</u>				
From overseas.	788,863	1.2	-11.5	-4.6
From Canada.	898,516	-11.7	-4.1	-2.6
<u>U.S. citizen departures¹⁰</u>				
To overseas.	767,627	10.8	1.2	3.8
To Canada.	938,442	89.4	-5.7	-10.2
<u>Domestic demand for motor gasoline¹¹</u>				
Barrels per day.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. ²Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. ³Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. ⁴All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. ⁵Source: Federal Highway Administration. ⁶Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). ⁷Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. ⁸Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. ⁹Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. ¹⁰Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nattelton Travel Research Center. ¹¹Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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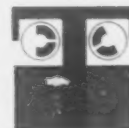
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Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

September, 1982

Volume 11, Number 9

NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY

TRAVEL POSTS 12 PERCENT INCREASE IN 1981

Despite ups and downs throughout 1981, the volume of travel in the United States rose 12 percent above the 1980 level, according to final totals released today in the U.S. Travel Data Center's 1981 National Travel Survey Full Year Report.

The report, which has been expanded to include charts and more analytical text, showed much of the increase occurred during the first half of the year. Then as a worsening economy and the air traffic controllers' strike exacerbated reluctance to travel, growth slowed considerably.

During the year, Americans took 1.2 billion person-trips. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person goes on a trip of 100 miles or more away from home.) According to the report, trips were shorter and to destinations closer to home than the previous year.

increased 14 percent. Business and convention travel, however, grew at a slower rate of seven percent.

The 1981 National Travel Survey Full Year Report is based on telephone interviews with over 1,000 adult Americans each month. It includes over 100 pages of table, charts, analysis and comparisons with 1980, and is available for \$85.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

The report is being sent to members of the U.S. Travel Data Center. # #

1983 TRAVEL OUTLOOK FORUM EXPANDS PROGRAM

"Market Planning in the Coming Recovery" will be the theme of the 1983 Travel Outlook Forum to be held on December 9, 1982, at the Capital Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C.

To encourage greater audience participation, the eighth annual forum, a day-long seminar featuring forecasts in travel, tourism, and recreation trends, will expand its afternoon program to include concurrent sessions on specific travel industry sectors.

The forum will begin with an examination of travel's business environment including discussion of recent developments in travel patterns, trends in international visitor markets, and forecasts of the economy's performance in 1983. Then panels of travel industry experts will discuss how various industry sectors are planning for growth in the year ahead.

Co-sponsored by the U.S. Travel Data Center and the Travel and Tourism (continued on page 3)



This return to more traditional levels of travel was caused by a sharp increase in trips by automobiles, trucks and recreational vehicles. Travel by air, however, was off four percent.

Encouraged by a stable fuel supply and pent-up demand, vacation travel

INCREASE IN TRAVEL PRICES SLOWS IN JULY

The cost of travel in the U.S. as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI) rose 0.9 percent in July 1982. Although the increase fell from 2.1 percent in June, the July figure is still considerably greater than the increases and declines registered earlier this year.

For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 0.6 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in July.

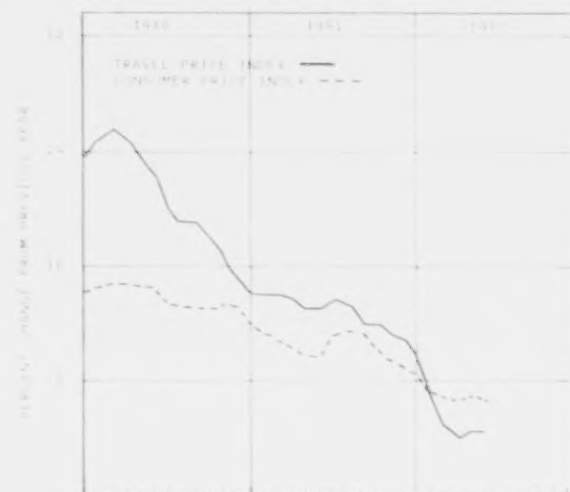
The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country stood at 341.6 in July (1967=100).

The cost of gasoline rose 2.0 percent, the largest increase among all the TPI components. Intercity bus fares followed with a 1.3 percent rise, while the cost of lodging out of town rose 1.2 percent.

Intercity rail fares, entertainment services and incidental purchases all

increased only 0.1 percent from June.

The TPI has increased 5.7 percent since July 1981, compared to a 6.5 percent rise in the CPI during the same period. # #



TRAVEL PRICE INDEX LEVELS OFF AS
CONSUMER PRICES DECLINE

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, July, 1982

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change	Annual Percent Change
	June, 1982 to July, 1982	July, 1981 to July, 1982
Transportation	1.2	2.4
Airline Fares	0.4	8.2
Intercity Bus Fares	1.3	7.2
Intercity Train Fares	0.1	11.1
Taxicab Fares	0.4	4.2
Gasoline	2.0	-3.1
Lodging	1.2	12.0
Food Away From Home	0.6	5.2
Entertainment Services	0.1	7.2
Incidentals	0.1	5.0
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.9	5.7
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.6	6.5

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for \$40 per year, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, \$50 per year, payable in U.S. funds only. TRAVEL PRINTOUT is supported by a grant from the Travel Industry Association of America. Application to mail at 2nd Class postage rates pending at Washington, D.C. Postmaster: Send address changes to U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

TRAVEL SLIDES AGAIN IN JUNE

American travelers took fewer trips in June than they did a year ago, continuing a trend begun in early 1982, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's National Travel Survey.

The monthly telephone survey reported a 14-percent decline in person-trips. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person goes on a trip 100 miles or more away from home.)

Business and convention travel fared better in the year-to-year comparison, but pleasure-related trips were down 19 percent.

Trip distances averaged approximately 750 miles, equal to last year. Trip durations, however, were somewhat shorter than in June of 1981, averaging 4.3 nights.

Underscoring weakened travel activity, the survey reported a further decline in vacation travel intentions. Eight percent fewer U.S. adults interviewed reported plans to take a vacation trip the next six months than one year ago. Twelve percent less of the sample plan such a trip during July or August.

Some segments of the travel industry, however, continue to show relative strength. The number of Americans intending to travel by air continues to be above last year, and plans for trips longer in both distance

and duration are still evident. Overall, though, Americans remain cautious about vacation travel plans now. # #

FORUM EXPANDS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

Research Association, the forum will present a new and expanded line-up of speakers on transportation, accommodations, travel and tour trade, recreation and attractions as well as the travel business environment.

Confirmed speakers include Jesse Liebman, Staff Vice President - Planning and Forecasts, Trans World Airlines; Ronald A. Santana, President, Association of Retail Travel Agents; and Joe Sullivan, Vice President - Marketing and Advertising, National Car Rental.

The expanded program is expected to draw the largest audience ever to attend the annual Travel Outlook Forum.

The Travel and Tourism Research Association (TTRA) is the international association of travel research and marketing professionals. Members of the Data Center and/or TTRA will receive a discount on the forum registration fee.

For further information, contact Ida Simmons, U.S. Travel Data Center 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone 202/293-1040. # #

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	June, 1982 visits ¹ (thousands)	Change from May, 1982 (percent)	Change from June, 1981 (percent)	1982/81 Year- to date (percent)
New England	1,312.9	26.1%	-13.3%	-13.4%
Eastern Gateway	1,954.1	119.4	8.7	2.2
G. Washington County	10,885.6	7.9	3.0	-.6
The South	8,633.8	1.5	-2.0	-.*
Great Lakes County	706.3	21.5	-7.1	-2.9
Mountain West	4,020.1	128.4	.8	-1.7
Frontier West	3,399.5	21.0	9.2	8.7
Far West	5,653.2	27.4	-1.8	1.2
The Islands	544.5	1.1	10.5	23.5
TOTAL	37,110.0	20.3%	.9%	-.*

¹Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. *Less than 0.5 percent.
Source: National Park Service

States comprising the travel regions:

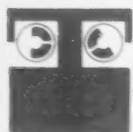
NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS

	June, 1982	% Change from May, 1982	% Change from June, 1981	Year-to-date % Change 1982/1981
<u>Establishment receipts or retail sales¹</u>				
Eating and drinking places	\$8,547 million	0.4	8.8	7.5
Gasoline service stations	\$7,961 million	0.3	-6.1	-3.8
<u>Commercial lodging demand</u>				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate ²	65.1 percent	-0.3	-3.8	-3.7
<u>Airline passenger traffic³</u>				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
International revenue passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Bus passenger traffic⁴</u>				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	2.8 billion	10.5	5.6	-2.2
<u>Highway traffic volume⁵</u>				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	38.1 billion	1.7	1.9	1.1
<u>Rail passenger traffic⁶</u>				
Amtrak passenger-miles	370.6 million	24.3	-20.3	-14.4
<u>Travel Price Index⁷</u>	338.4	2.1	5.7	5.9
<u>U.S. resident travel⁸</u>				
Total person-trips	103.3 million	21.5	-13.7	-10.7
Vacation person-trips	69.2 million	44.2	-19.9	-13.2
<u>Public use of National Parks⁹</u>				
Visits	36,979,700	27.3	0.6	0.8
Overnight stays	2,522,800	88.6	9.0	1.2
<u>Foreign arrivals in U.S.¹⁰</u>				
From overseas	887,555	11.6	-5.5	-4.6
From Canada	746,435	-16.9	-6.1	3.1
<u>U.S. citizen departures¹⁰</u>				
To overseas	889,529	13.8	-0.1	3.2
To Canada	1,365,388	45.5	-2.3	-7.5
<u>Domestic demand for motor gasoline¹¹</u>				
Barrels per day	6,472 thousand	-1.7	-7.9	-1.9

¹Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. ²Source: Lavenhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. ³Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. ⁴All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. ⁵Source: Federal Highway Administration. ⁶Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). ⁷Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. ⁸Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. ⁹Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. ¹⁰Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nattleton Travel Research Center. ¹¹Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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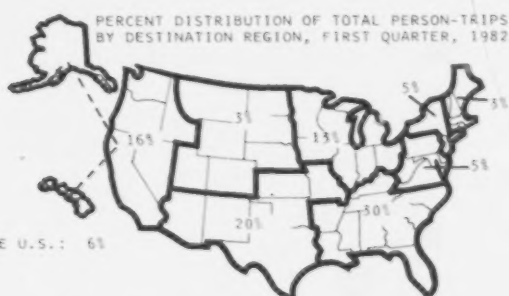
TRAVEL DECLINES 5 PERCENT IN FIRST QUARTER

As the economy headed deeper into recession and unusually harsh weather conditions prevailed across the United States, travel during the first quarter of 1982 declined five percent from year-earlier volume, according to figures released in the U.S. Travel Data Center's 1982 National Travel Survey First Quarter Report.

According to the report, Americans took 170 million person-trips during January, February and March of this year. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person goes 100 miles or more away from home.)

Trips were generally longer in distance and duration than last year at this time, a sign that consumers cut back shorter trips more than longer ones.

The number of person-nights fell nearly one percent, caused by the overall decline in travel.



TOTAL: 170.1 MILLION PERSON-TRIPS

The quarterly report showed a substantial growth in air transportation while travel by personal motor vehicle declined 15 percent.

The volume of travel for business and conventions posted the largest decline, a result of the sluggish economy and falling industrial production.

The 1982 National Travel Survey First Quarter Report is based on

telephone interviews with 1,400 adult Americans each month. It includes over 100 pages of tables, charts, analysis and comparisons with 1981, and is being sent to members of the Data Center. It is available to others for \$60.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.##

FORUM KEYNOTE SPEAKER EXAMINES CONSUMER ATTITUDES

Dr. Richard Curtin, director of the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan, will be the keynote speaker for the 1982 Travel Outlook Forum to be held on December 9, 1982, at the Capital Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C.

Curtin, widely known for his research on consumers' reactions to economic conditions, will address the forum on consumer views of the coming economic recovery. His experience in travel and tourism includes surveys conducted for the recreation and automobile industries.

As forum keynote speaker, Curtin will draw from his three years' experience directing the Surveys of Consumer Attitudes, a monthly survey which produces the Index of Consumer Sentiment, measuring willingness and ability to purchase goods and services.

The eighth annual Travel Outlook Forum, a day-long seminar, features forecasts in travel, tourism and recreation trends centering on the theme "Market Planning in the Coming Recovery."

The 1983 Travel Outlook Forum will present the outlook for transportation, accommodations, travel and tour trade, international visitors, recreation and attractions, and the travel business environment.

Complete registration and program information on the 1983 Travel Outlook Forum is enclosed in this issue of Travel Printout. ##

AUGUST TRAVEL PRICES MODERATE

The cost of travel in the U.S. as measured by the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI) rose 0.5 percent in August 1982, down from the 0.9 percent increase registered in July.

For comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 0.2 percent on a seasonally unadjusted basis in August.

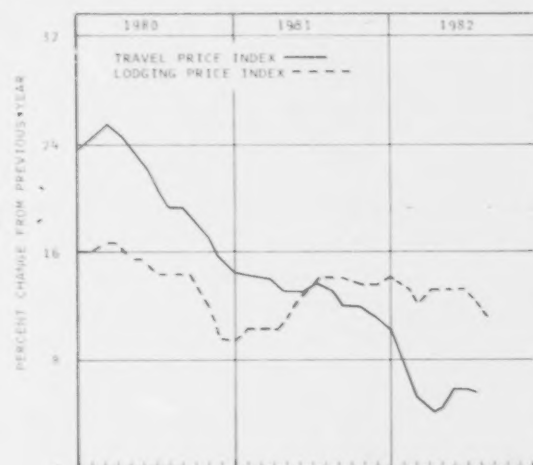
The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country stood at 341.6 in August (1967=100).

The cost of lodging while out of town grew 1.5 percent, the largest increase among all the TPI components. The price of entertainment services followed with a 1.2 percent rise, while intercity bus fares rose 0.6 percent.

The cost of gasoline fell 0.5 percent from July, and airline fares indicated no change for the month.

The TPI has increased 5.2 percent since August 1981, compared to a 5.9

percent growth in the CPI during the same period. The cost of intercity rail fares has increased 11.2 percent over the past twelve months to lead all TPI components. The cost of lodging while out of town followed closely with an 11.1 percent rise. # #



LODGING PRICE INFLATION BEGINS TO MODERATE

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, August, 1982

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change	Annual Percent Change
	July, 1982 to August, 1982	August, 1981 to August, 1982
Transportation	-0.2	1.8
Airline Fares	0.0	7.0
Intercity Bus Fares	0.6	6.6
Intercity Train Fares	0.1	11.2
Taxicab Fares	0.1	4.0
Gasoline	-0.5	-3.2
Lodging	1.5	11.1
Food Away From Home	0.4	5.1
Entertainment Services	1.2	7.8
Incidentals	0.4	4.4
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.5	5.2
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.2	5.9

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the U.S. Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone number, (202) 293-1040. Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for \$40 per year, U.S., Canada, and Mexico; other foreign countries, \$50 per year, payable in U.S. funds only. TRAVEL PRINTOUT is supported by a grant from the Travel Industry Association of America. Application to mail at 2nd Class postage rates pending at Washington, D.C. Postmaster: Send address changes to U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Americans took fewer trips in July than they did one year ago, failing to pull the travel industry out of a decline begun in early 1982.

According to the U.S. Travel Data Center's National Travel Survey, Americans took three percent fewer person-trips than in July 1981. (A person-trip is recorded each time a person goes on a trip 100 miles or more away from home.)

Although the number of vacation person-trips declined, travel for other pleasure purposes increased two percent. Business and convention travel posted an even larger increase.

Round-trip distances averaged approximately 760 miles, the same as July 1981. Trip durations, however, fell slightly.

Travel by personal motor vehicle remained approximately the same as in last July, but air travel fell for the second consecutive month. Travel by bus also declined.

As Americans continue to be cautious about their economic future, the monthly telephone survey reported a 4 percent decline in planned vacation trips. Moreover, the number of those who were undecided about taking a vacation in the next six months was almost double that of last July.

Airlines may feel optimistic about

the July survey results, since this indicates a slight increase in those who intend to travel by air on a vacation. # #

NEW COMPUTER NETWORK LINKS ALL TRAVEL INDUSTRY SECTORS

Access to information on a variety of travel industry subjects, research information and market research services is available through Travel Industry Network Inc. (TINET). Mac Stroud, TINET vice president, introduced the new service at a meeting of the National Council of State Travel Directors in Las Vegas on September 11.

The TINET System provides each subscriber a desktop CRT terminal and access to the most current public and private travel industry information.

For more information, contact Violet Pope, subscriptions manager, TINET, 1118 Miccosukee Road, Tallahassee, FL 32303. Phone 904-224-2545. # #

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS UPDATE: The following figures June were unavailable at presstime for the September issue: domestic air revenue passenger miles, 16.1 billion; international air revenue passenger miles, 4.3 billion. Also, year-to-date change for foreign arrivals from Canada was erroneously printed as 3.1; the correct figure is -3.1.

VISITOR VOLUME AT NATIONAL PARKS

Region	July, 1982 visits ¹ (thousands)	Change from June, 1982 (percent)	Change from July, 1981 (percent)	1982/81 Year- to date (percent)
New England	2,050.6	56.2%	- * %	-9.1%
Eastern Gateway	4,207.1	115.3	- .8	.6
G. Washington County	12,309.7	13.1	- .5	-.6
The South	10,105.1	17.0	-8.9	-2.0
Great Lakes County	1,174.7	66.3	10.9	2.1
Mountain West	5,929.5	47.5	-2.7	-2.1
Frontier West**	7,622.0	124.2	103.5	33.4
Far West	6,342.3	28.2	2.6	1.6
The Islands	620.7	14.0	3.5	20.1
TOTAL	50,361.7	38.3%	6.2%	5.5%

¹Preliminary; adjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service.

*Less than 0.5 percent. ** Large increase due to special event during month.

States comprising the travel regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. EASTERN GATEWAY: New York, New Jersey. GEORGE WASHINGTON COUNTRY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. THE ISLANDS: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	July, 1982	% Change from June, 1982	% Change from July, 1981	Year-to-date % Change 1982/1981
<u>Establishment receipts or retail sales¹</u>				
Eating and drinking places	\$8,617 million	0.8	10.4	7.9
Gasoline service stations	\$8,200 million	1.5	-3.2	-3.5
<u>Commercial lodging demand</u>				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate ²	65.0 percent	-0.2	-5.4	-3.9
<u>Airline passenger traffic³</u>				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	16.8 billion	4.2	1.6	3.4
International revenue passenger-miles	4.8 billion	12.2	-5.7	-3.4
<u>Bus passenger traffic⁴</u>				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	3.1 billion	9.5	5.1	-0.8
<u>Highway traffic volume⁵</u>				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	42.1 billion	10.0	3.1	1.5
<u>Rail passenger traffic⁶</u>				
Amtrak passenger-miles	455.5 million	22.9	-12.6	-14.0
<u>Travel Price Index⁷</u>	341.6	0.9	5.7	5.8
<u>U.S. resident travel⁸</u>				
Total person-trips	128.2 million	24.1	-3.3	-9.2
Vacation person-trips	83.9 million	21.2	-13.1	-13.1
<u>Public use of National Parks⁹</u>				
Visits	50,363,600	36.2	4.6	2.0
Overnight stays	3,352,100	32.9	-0.8	0.6
<u>Foreign arrivals in U.S.¹⁰</u>				
From overseas	1,110,212	25.1	-7.6	-5.2
From Canada	1,330,293	78.2	-13.6	-5.6
<u>U.S. citizen departures¹⁰</u>				
To overseas	962,926	8.3	4.2	3.4
To Canada	2,287,683	67.5	0.6	-4.5
<u>Domestic demand for motor gasoline¹¹</u>				
Barrels per day	6,629 thousand	2.4	-2.8	-1.9

¹Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. ²Source: Lavenhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. ³Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. ⁴All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. ⁵Source: Federal Highway Administration. ⁶Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). ⁷Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. ⁸Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. ⁹Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. ¹⁰Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettelton Travel Research Center. ¹¹Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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SECOND CLASS
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WASHINGTON, D.C.

October, 1982

TRAVEL PRINTOUT

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

00072 TDC 8306
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Bethesda, MD 20814